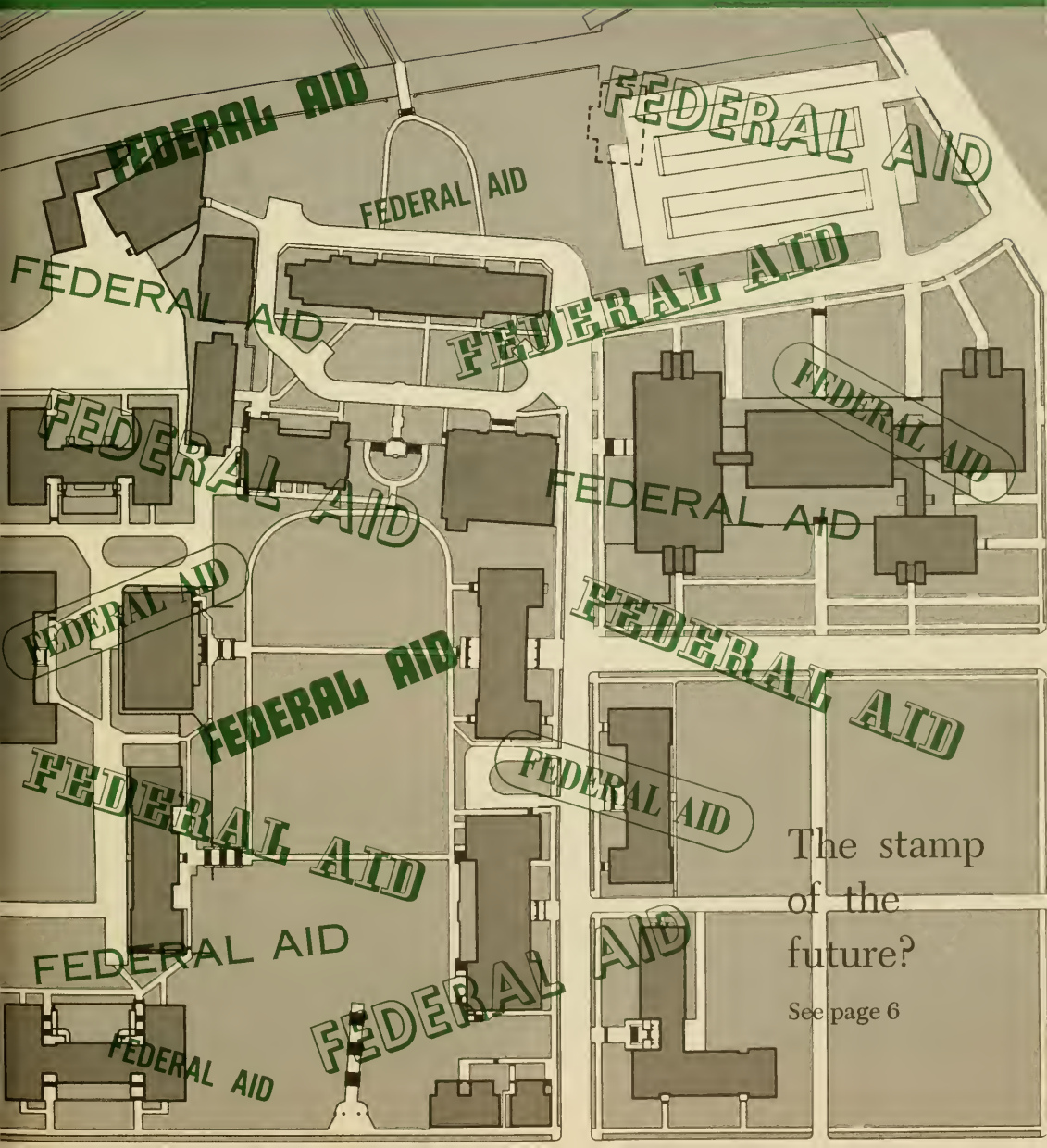




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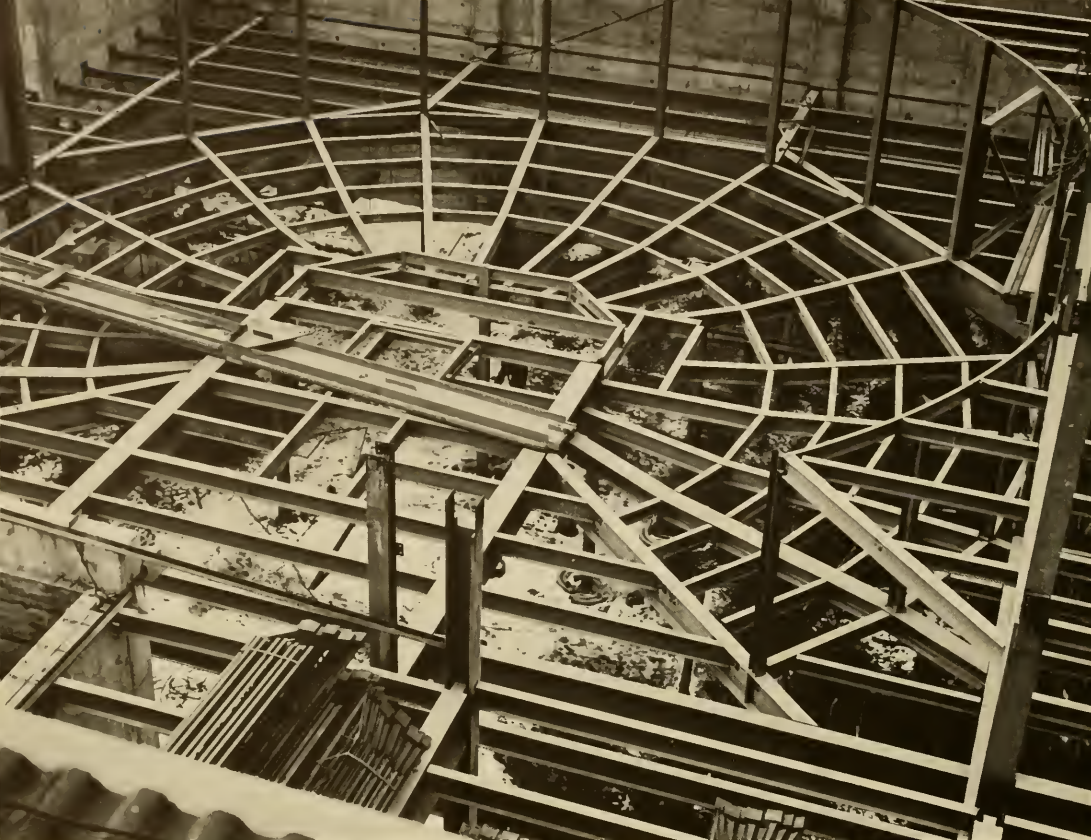
LYCOMING

ALUMNI BULLETIN / SPRING 1967



The stamp
of the
future?

See page 6



ARTISTRY IN STEEL—The structural framework for the arena theatre provides an interesting study in symmetry. Part of the new Academic Center, the theatre will have a thrust-type stage and a seating capacity of 219.

LYCOMING Alumni Bulletin / Spring, 1967 / Volume 20, Number 4

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*A new program,
a new challenge*

COOPERATION with CLAFLIN

"HOW did we benefit from the Claflin-Lycoming student exchange? Perhaps the most important thing we learned was that we can learn." Thus, an editorial in *The Bell* summed up the feelings of many members of the Lycoming community after an exchange of student delegations between the two institutions took place in March and April.

The student exchange was just one aspect of the Claflin-Lycoming cooperative program, authorized in 1966 by the Board of Higher Education of The Methodist Church as part of an attempt to improve the quality of Negro Methodist colleges in the South. The Board has contributed \$2500 to Lycoming College in support of the program this year. Such programs began four years ago with an exchange agreement between Cornell College in Iowa and Rust in Mississippi. Baldwin Wallace in Ohio and Philander Smith in Arkansas are engaged in similar cooperative arrangements. The program is financed through Title III of the Federal Higher Education Act of 1965. The purpose of this legislation is to pay for a part of the cost





Claflin was host to a joint band rehearsal . . .



. . . and a reception for the Lycoming visitors.

of planning, developing, and carrying out cooperative arrangements which promise to be effective as measures for strengthening the academic programs and the administration of developing institutions.

While Claflin is intended to be the chief beneficiary of the arrangement, participants in the program have agreed that its benefits have not been one-sided. As *The Bell* editorial continued, "Students who visited Claflin were overwhelmed by the unity of the college community, the interest for every event, the lack of necessity for pink and yellow IBM cards. Claflinites who stayed at Lycoming helped to bring a certain understanding of people. Their visit brought to Lycoming a type of student too seldom represented in our student body. The exchange program opened some sheltered northern eyes to the desperate need for qualified, dedicated educators in the South. It gave interested students incentive to do something about educational inequality by showing more than passive concern."

The program was inaugurated last spring when Claflin's dean paid a visit to the Lycoming campus and Lycoming's President Wertz accepted the invitation of Claflin's President Manning to speak at Claflin's commencement. Then, during the current academic year, several groups from each campus had an opportunity to learn more about the other school. In the fall, Lycoming's Dean Philip R. Marshall paid a visit to Claflin to set up the program for the current year. In February, Dr. George K. Shortess, Dr. David G. Moberley, and Dr. J. Preston Cole of the Lycoming faculty visited Claflin and talked with members of the Claflin faculty and administration about academic and administrative procedures. Between semesters, Dr. Glen E. Morgan and the Lycoming Chamber Wind Ensemble gave a concert at Claflin.

"The reception was just tremendous," Dr. Morgan recalls. "Our students were really moved by the hospitality and enthusiasm of the Claflin students." Band members visited classes, laboratories, and the library

and sat in on a Claflin Choir rehearsal. A highlight of the visit was a joint band rehearsal in which both directors took turns conducting.

In March, Lycoming exhibited paintings by Arthur Rose, a member of the Claflin faculty. In the interesting and varied selection of paintings in the abstract expressionist style the artist utilized such media as sand, wax, oil, and enamel. Mr. Rose has exhibited at Atlanta University, Winston-Salem Fine Arts Gallery, and West Virginia Wesleyan College, among other places. He is currently on leave from Claflin to work toward his doctorate at Indiana University on a Title III fellowship providing further study for faculty members of developing institutions.

In still another aspect of the Lycoming-Claflin exchange, three 1967 graduates of Lycoming, Brenda

Claflin students visited classes with their Lycoming hosts . . .





Lycoming students viewed the works of Claflin's Arthur Rose.



Musical directors Morgan, McIver, and Young compared notes.

Alston, Joyce Pittman, and Rosemary Clark, went to Claflin to serve as teaching assistants during the second semester. While many of the contacts between the two institutions have as yet been brief, the girls have had an extended opportunity to get to know Claflin and its students. Like the others they were impressed by the enthusiasm and school spirit they saw at Claflin.

But academic assistance was the chief responsibility of the Lycoming trio and this they found a challenging task. Filling in where needed, the girls assisted in English, psychology, biology, French, and math. Their work has included teaching, remedial labs, and considerable tutoring. Rosemary, a psychology major, led a psychology class on a trip to Whitten Village in Clinton, S. C., a state school for the mentally retarded.

The field trip, which she considered very successful, was financed through Title III. Brenda, a biology major who spent last summer learning French in a school in France, assists in both disciplines and is currently involved in setting up a language lab which will offer tapes in French and Spanish. The girls feel their experience has been personally rewarding as well as useful to the school and their enthusiasm is apparently contagious, for several other Lycoming students have expressed an interest in spending a semester or more at Claflin.

Equal credit for the interest generated in Claflin, however, must be given to the exchange of students which took place in late March and early April, utilizing the spring vacations of the two schools. Eleven Lycoming students spent ten days on the Claflin cam-

... attended a reception in the College dining room after the choir concert ...



... and provided impromptu entertainment.



pus and followed the normal campus routine, living in dorms and attending classes, chapel, and other campus events. The faculty and administration of Claflin sponsored a reception for the Lycoming students and some Claflin professors entertained them in their homes. The group also visited Charleston, S. C., with a group of Claflinites, exploring Ft. Sumter and other historical sites.

In turn, two groups of students from Claflin came to the Lycoming campus. One group, the choir, consisting of forty-two students, paid a three-day visit. The other group, consisting of twelve exchange students, remained for over a week and, like their Lycoming counterparts, stayed in our dormitories, sat in on classes, and attended campus events.

The first night on campus both groups assembled for an impromptu get-together at the Ragged Edge, the student coffee house, where they were guests of Lycoming's band and choir. The following morning Claflin's choir sang at chapel service and then gave a concert that evening.

An accomplished group of singers, the Claflin Choir appeared at the New York World's Fair in 1965 and extended the tour to Washington, D. C., Newark, and Philadelphia. Under the direction of Mrs. Fredricka R. Young, the group presented a program of sacred and secular compositions which earned a standing ovation from the Lycoming audience.

With the return of the Claflin students to their home campus, the first year of the Claflin-Lycoming cooperative program was concluded. A visit to the Lycoming campus by Claflin's President Manning en-

abled President Wertz, President Manning, and Dean Marshall to evaluate the progress of the program and plan for the coming year. The Claflin president was also scheduled to speak at the Founder's Day Dinner on May 11, allowing President Wertz to return the hospitality extended him last spring.

The impact of the program on the two institutions is not yet an obvious one; measuring its effectiveness would require the weighing of intangibles. Lycoming exchange student Melodye Hamer put it this way: "The real growth comes for each individual who participates, according to the degree of his participation. In that way, the two colleges may gain in having more mature and concerned persons in their student bodies."

Lycoming junior Karl Squier, who also participated in the exchange, agrees that the impact of the exchange has so far been largely personal. "The biggest thing every one of us found out," said Karl, "is that we still have a lot to learn." A pre-ministerial student, Karl hopes to return to Claflin for a full semester next fall. "I don't feel I could possibly understand the total situation without living in it," says Karl. "A lot of people sympathetic with the Negro situation in the South go down with a paternalistic attitude—here we are. The main thing we found out was that we could communicate best just by being ourselves."

Karl expressed the feeling most of us share that understanding is a giant step towards action. Thus, a progress report from those who have participated in the Claflin-Lycoming cooperative program might read as follows: "The lines of communication have been established—there's work to be done."

Presidents Wertz and Manning discuss the future of the new program.



CAMPUS news

Foreign Students Attend Brotherhood Dinner

Lycoming's foreign students were among those honored at the annual Brotherhood Dinner of the Lycoming County Chapter of the National Council of Christians and Jews on Thursday, February 23. Students attending were ISABEL ALVAREZ from Cuba (a permanent resident of the United States); CARMEN GONZALES from Puerto Rico; HELEN SANJUME from Hawaii; DIETER EGGERT from West Germany; and LUCIENNE LAMBELET, SILVIA SUHNER, and YVONNE SUHNER from Switzerland. Dr. PAUL MOJZES, assistant professor of religion, and Mrs. Mojzes also attended the dinner. Dr. and Mrs. Mojzes are from Yugoslavia.

Students from local high schools, the Williamsport Area Community College, and Divine Providence Hospital School of Laboratory Technicians were also in attendance. The countries represented included the Philippines, Liberia, Ethiopia, Ecuador, Malawi, England, Afghanistan, and Iran.

Lycoming Ranks High in Pre-ministerial Students

Lycoming is among the five Methodist colleges having the largest number of pre-ministerial students enrolled. This year 58 members of the student body have indicated a church vocation.

West Virginia Wesleyan reports the largest number of pre-theological students—100. Others in the top five are McMurtry, 73; Illinois Wesleyan, 63; and Ohio Wesleyan, 55.

Lycoming Delegation Plays Major Role At National Model United Nations

The Lycoming delegation to the national model United Nations represented two countries this year, Japan and South Vietnam. Both countries were involved in the model Security Council, constituted for the first time this year. The Japanese delegation, as regular members, successfully sponsored the only resolution dealing with Vietnam. The South Vietnamese group, an observer delegation, was called into the Security Council during the debate on the Japanese resolution and members were able to help their fellow Lycoming delegates. The resolution passed the General Assembly in the last five minutes of the last meeting.

Fifteen Lycoming students participated in the

model Security Council activity. KENNETH ALLARD, a sophomore from Towson, Md., and president of the Lycoming United Nations Association, headed the South Vietnamese delegation. JOHN BUCHER, a sophomore from Lancaster, Pa., served as chairman of the Japanese group. The faculty advisers are Dr. LORENCE B. PRIEST, professor of history, and H. DWIGHT WILSON, associate professor of political science.

Rich Scholarships Announced

Recipients of the 1967-68 Rich Scholarship Awards were PENNY D. ENGLISH and RICHARD L. MYERS of the junior class and LINDA K. STERE and ELEANOR V. BEERS of the sophomore class. Three freshmen, NANCY CORTER, KATHLEEN MEONE and WILLIAM TURNBAUGH are eligible for the two freshman awards which will be determined at the end of the year.

The Rich Scholarship winners and the Dean's List students of the first semester were honored at the Sixth Annual Scholarship Dinner held at Holiday Inn on February 28. Dr. Joseph B. Board, Jr., chairman of the political science department at Union College in Schenectady, New York, spoke on "Humpty Dumpty and the Wall of China."

The value of the Rich Scholarship is \$1,550.00, which is the full tuition, to be applied to the following year. The scholarships are awarded to those two students who rank highest in their class on the basis of their cumulative grade point average.

Student Drive Raises Funds for Famine in India

The Lycoming community raised over \$1,000 for famine relief in India through a fast jointly sponsored by the Student Government Association and SHARE, a student organization. Two-thirds of the resident students agreed to forego their evening meal on March 8 in order that the cost of their meal might be contributed to the fund. In addition, donations were received from town students and faculty members.

The fast was organized in response to a letter from Michael McConnell of Christ Church College, Kanpur, India, describing the horrors of famine in India. Money raised was forwarded to the Bihar Relief Committee.

Fair Share Plaque to College

Lycoming College received a silver plaque in recognition of its fifth year as a Fair Share contributor to the United Fund in Williamsport.

President Named to Education Group

President Wertz has been appointed to the nine-member Liaison Committee for Private Higher Education of Pennsylvania's Council of Higher Education. The liaison committee will advise the council on behalf of private institutions of higher education in the state.



FEDERAL AID *and* THE COLLEGE

*Lycoming's treasurer
makes some assessments
and predictions*

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following page 10 of this issue is a 16-page supplement on federal aid to higher education entitled "Life With Uncle." This supplement is one of a series of "Moonsooter Reports" produced by Editorial Projects for Education, a non-profit organization associated with the American Alumni Council. It is appearing in the alumni magazines of hundreds of colleges and universities throughout the country. We asked Kenneth E. Himes, Lycoming's treasurer and business manager, to read the report with an eye to the implications it might have for Lycoming College. The following is an interview in which Mr. Himes answers questions posed by the editor on the impact of federal aid on Lycoming.

LYCOMING ALUMNI BULLETIN

QUESTION: Mr. Himes, the "Moonshooter Report" makes some dire predictions about the results that would occur nationally upon the removal of federal funds from higher education. To bring the issue closer to home, suppose all federal dollars were suddenly withdrawn from Lycoming—how would the College be affected? For example, how would it affect the construction of dormitories and other College buildings? What percentage of student grants and loans would be withheld? Does Lycoming have any other facilities or programs which are federally supported?

"Should federal support be withdrawn I do not believe Lycoming College would perish although the individuals attached thereto might have a few lean years."



HIMES: The "Moonshooter Report" does make some dire predictions about the results which might ensue should federal support be withdrawn from higher education. I do not overwhelmingly subscribe to this view even though Lycoming has participated in the bonanza. That major adjustments would have to be made should federal support be withdrawn cannot be denied but I do not believe that Lycoming College would perish (although the individuals attached thereto might have a few lean years). Continued massive support from the federal government cannot be taken for granted. Political moods and fashions are subject to change—sometimes these changes are quite abrupt. National priorities are sometimes in a state of flux—often resulting from international pressures. A full-blown war, for example, could shut off federal funds to the colleges almost overnight. A massive federal thrust in the area of urban rehabilitation, for example, could have a direct effect on the amount of funds available for higher education. I cite these only as possibilities, admittedly remote, to emphasize the point that a change in priority in the expenditures of federal funds may occur and colleges and universities may delude themselves into a sense of false security if they feel the support must continue indefinitely. Nonetheless, it is my opinion that the withdrawal of federal funds within the foreseeable future is rather remote.

If federal support were suddenly withdrawn, the impact would be noticeable. It is possible that future dormitories could be financed within the private sector of the economy. In fact, no federal funds have been available to any institution for dormitory construction during the past year and it is not likely that federal funds for this purpose will be available for at least a year hence. Nonetheless, many dormitories are being constructed and financed through private financial institutions.

In the planning of future buildings for Lycoming, federal assistance is always kept in mind. But it must not be forgotten that federal support for construction is predicated on some sort of a "matching" or "loan" basis. If federal funds were unavailable for future

building plans, the planning and construction would go forward but at a slower pace.

The impact on the student aid program resulting from a withdrawal of federal support would certainly be more immediate and profound. For example, it is anticipated that Lycoming will receive \$250,000 from the federal government for student aid during the 1967-68 academic year. The college received \$200,000 for this purpose during the current year. This constitutes 50 per cent of the total cost of the student aid program to the college. It has become an integral part of the student assistance and is most important, particularly in relation to the rapidly increasing costs. If federal support were to be suddenly withdrawn in this area, it probably could be offset only by a substantial and immediate rise in tuition. This solution, as can be readily surmised, could easily be self-defeating. I venture the opinion that it is at this point that Lycoming is most dependent upon federal assistance.

There are other federal funds which have been made available to Lycoming College. For the most part these consist of National Science Foundation grants and other equipment grants. (The College has received \$75,000 thus far from these sources and they are awarded on a fifty-fifty matching basis.)

QUESTION: Would you outline the sources of support to the College? What percentage of Lycoming's operating budget do federal funds account for? What percentage of capital expenditures?

HIMES: Lycoming is highly dependent upon student fees. Of the operating funds for the year ending June 30, 1966, 80 per cent of the total was received directly from the student in the form of tuition, 12 per cent received from the operation of the dining hall and dormitories. Of the balance, 5 per cent was received

from The Methodist Church, individuals, and corporations and 3 per cent from earnings on the endowment. The operating budget has stabilized at these figures for the past five years. It is therefore apparent that a negligible amount is received from government agencies, both state and federal, for the operating funds of the college.

This, of course, does not take into account the amount the student receives from the federal and state governments, of which the College is only the intermediary.

It is a different situation where capital funds are concerned. Total expenditures for new construction since 1948 have amounted to more than \$10 million. Of this amount the federal government has provided \$4,800,000 (47 per cent) in the form of loans and about \$1,300,000, or 13 per cent, in the form of grants. The College has provided \$4,000,000, or 40 per cent.

QUESTION: Much of the controversy which surrounds federal funds to higher education seems to derive from the question of whether federal funds actually shape or alter the priorities of an institution. Do you feel that federal aid has affected the direction Lycoming is taking? Has it, for example, altered the College's priorities in construction or imposed special requirements on building plans? Have student grants or loans in any way affected student recruitment or altered the composition of the student body?

HIMES: In my opinion the College's priorities in construction as a result of federal assistance have not been significantly altered. Provision was made first for the students in the form of dormitories and eating facilities, then the academic center, finally the gymnasium and administrative offices. It would be most difficult to fault these priorities. Likewise I have detected few special restrictions or requirements with reference to the building plans. In fact, I would venture the opinion that, on balance, the buildings are perhaps better constructed and larger than would have been the case, had no federal funds been available.

There is no question that a huge amount of paper work has been involved in both the procurement and administration of the federal money. For example, the National Defense Student Loan Program now requires a person full time on the collections alone. (Some of our alumni may be sorry to learn this.) The annual audit by a firm of Certified Public Accountants has been expanded and made more detailed so that the status of the federal funds can be readily ascertained by the federal bureaus. Accounting procedures were changed in some instances to conform with the reports and applications which at times seem endless. A large amount of time is expended in the preparation of these reports. Regulations change frequently, often

*"More able students
have been attracted
and students
from varied
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because of
federal aid."*



for no apparent reason. If the regulations and procedures are not followed, the penalty is severe and effective but simple—the funds are shut off.

The receipt of student grants and loans has had a substantial effect on student recruitment and the result has been to the distinct advantage of the College. More able students have been attracted and students from varied socio-economic backgrounds have been selected because the federal assistance enables us to offer sufficient financial help to attract these people.

For example, next academic year the College will receive \$60,000 for Educational Opportunity Grants. Again, these funds will be matched by the College and will be used solely to enable those students from the lowest economic group to attend Lycoming College.

QUESTION: According to the report, "Undergraduate colleges can rarely compete with federally supported universities in faculty salaries, fellowship awards, research opportunities, and plant and equipment." Has this fact hampered faculty recruitment?

HIMES: It is true that the small private independent college cannot compete with the large universities which receive huge amounts of money for research, fellowships, and equipment. Of course, the assumption that the small college should attempt to compete with the large university, on their terms at least, is debatable.

At this point, it might be appropriate to raise the most basic and perhaps very embarrassing question: What are we, as a small liberal arts college, trying to do? What is our program for and on what basis do we measure its success? I shall not attempt to answer these questions because, frankly, I don't have the answers. But, if we assume that one of our primary functions is good teaching, concomitant with a dedicated interest in the individual student, then perhaps we might have something to sell that the large institu-

tion does not have and our program may attract those faculty people who want to teach and who have a genuine interest in students. Those persons whose major interest is research and publishing will, I believe, find more fertile soil for their fields of endeavor in the university situation. Interest, dedication, and commitment to a small college situation may, at least to some degree, offset the apparently overwhelming advantages of the larger institution.

QUESTION: In describing the controversy which surrounds the use of federal funds by church-related institutions the report pinpoints an issue which is pertinent to Lycoming. As a church-related college is Lycoming in any way restricted from receiving federal funds? Does it impose any restrictions on its own? What about Lycoming's status as related to aid from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania?

HIMES: The decision of Lycoming College to seek federal assistance was made a little more than a decade ago. The Moonshooter Report sets forth in some detail the basic arguments as to whether or not the decision was wise. Only time will hand down the final verdict. I can report only the situation as it is now. The fact is, the decision to accept federal assistance has been made. It is now the responsibility of the College community to see to it that Lycoming receives its share.

The right of the federal government to support church-related institutions has not been finally resolved. The right of Lycoming College to accept the money is quite clear—it has the right to accept, re-



"Sometimes, while lost in the throes of the 'red-tape jungle,' I felt that it might have been the lesser of two difficulties to inaugurate a private campaign."

gardless of whence it comes. There is no provision in the charter or by-laws which would restrict the sources of funds. Consequently, no substantial opposition has been noted on the part of Lycoming's constituency to the acceptance of federal or state aid.

Recently it has become apparent that the states have been taking a greater interest in the financial problems of higher education. In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for example, some former private institutions have become a part of, or at least closely associated with, the public system of colleges and universities—notably Temple University and the University of Pittsburgh which are receiving substantial direct state subsidy. There are others, e. g., University of Pennsylvania and Drexel, which receive direct grants of proportionately smaller amounts and might be classified as being in a quasi-public relationship. As to the relatively small church-related liberal arts colleges, the monetary benefit is indirect, having passed through the medium of the student who receives grants and scholarships directly from the Commonwealth and chooses the institution himself. It would appear, for the present at least, that the Pennsylvania church-related college will receive its assistance in this indirect fashion. I am in sympathy with the student approach and am of the opinion that substantial monetary benefits could accrue to Lycoming College, particularly in view of the steep rise of student financial assistance on the part of the College.



"The decision to accept federal assistance has been made. It is now the responsibility of the college community to see that Lycoming receives its share."

QUESTION: A university president quoted in the report states that "it is essential that the critical core of our colleges and universities be financed with non-federal funds." Does the Administration of the College agree with this sentiment? If so, how do you feel the College can avoid over-dependence on federal funds?

HIMES: It has not been my experience that federal funds are easy to come by. Sometimes, while lost in the throes of the "red-tape jungle," I felt that it might have been the lesser of two difficulties to inaugurate a



"There is no question that a huge amount of paper work has been involved in both the procurement and administration of federal money," says Himes. Above are two staff members whose new jobs largely involve the collection and disbursement of federal aid: Left, Polly Pribble Brungard '50, student loan coordinator, and right, William L. Baker '57, director of student aid. Together they handle the National Defense Student Loan Program.

private campaign to secure the money for the need at hand. For Lycoming, I do not now foresee the time when "the critical core of our colleges and universities (will not) be financed with non-federal funds." Without exception, the federal funds which we have received have been supplemental to our own funds. Even with respect to the National Defense Student Loan Program, the College is required to make a 10 per cent matching contribution. (Lycoming has already contributed \$85,000 to this program.) So long as the federal government adheres to this policy, I do not feel that Lycoming will become "over-dependent" on federal funds.

It may be interesting to note that the Constitution of the United States does not mention "education." As a result, it is difficult for me to foresee the possibility

of the federal government directly "taking-over" higher education. The federal approach will, therefore, of necessity be indirect, and as long as the relationship remains this way, the colleges will have only themselves to blame if the friendship becomes too intimate. This is not to say that the government may not exercise a negative effect. Any college which wantonly violates federal statutes, e.g., the Civil Rights Act, may run the risk of losing federal money. Other examples could be cited but the point is, the federal government will not be exercising overt direct control.

In summary, the enumeration of the problems, the possible negative influence, and the paper work involved—all of these will not add up to a sufficient deterrent to discourage colleges such as Lycoming from continuing to seek federal funds.

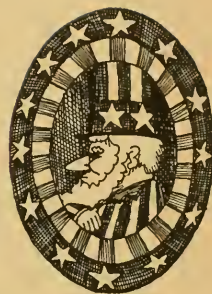
"The federal approach will of necessity be indirect

and as long as the relationship remains this way the colleges

will have only themselves to blame if the friendship becomes too intimate."

*America's colleges and universities,
recipients of billions in Federal funds,
have a new relationship:*

Life with Uncle



W

HAT WOULD HAPPEN if all the Federal dollars now going to America's colleges and universities were suddenly withdrawn?

The president of one university pondered the question briefly, then replied: "Well, first, there would be this very loud sucking sound."

Indeed there would. It would be heard from Berkeley's gates to Harvard's yard, from Colby, Maine, to Kilgore, Texas. And in its wake would come shock waves that would rock the entire establishment of American higher education.

No institution of higher learning, regardless of its size or remoteness from Washington, can escape the impact of the Federal government's involvement in higher education. Of the 2,200 institutions of higher learning in the United States, about 1,800 participate in one or more Federally supported or sponsored programs. (Even an institution which receives no Federal dollars is affected—for it must compete for faculty, students, and private dollars with the institutions that do receive Federal funds for such things.)

Hence, although hardly anyone seriously believes that Federal spending on the campus is going to stop or even decrease significantly, the possibility, however remote, is enough to send shivers down the nation's academic backbone. Colleges and universities operate on such tight budgets that even a relatively slight ebb in the flow of Federal funds could be serious. The fiscal belt-tightening in Washington, caused by the war in Vietnam and the threat of inflation, has already brought a financial squeeze to some institutions.

A look at what would happen if all Federal dollars were suddenly withdrawn from colleges and universities may be an exercise in the absurd, but it dramatizes the depth of government involvement:

► The nation's undergraduates would lose more than 800,000 scholarships, loans, and work-study grants, amounting to well over \$300 million.

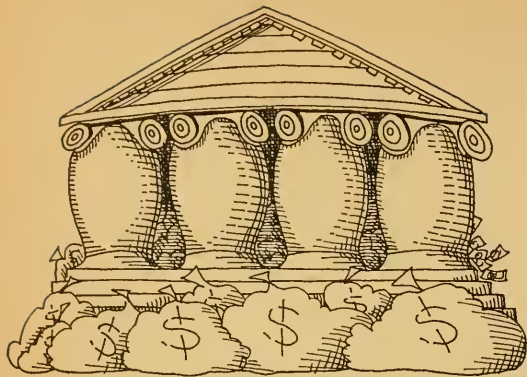
► Colleges and universities would lose some \$2 billion which now supports research on the campuses. Consequently some 50 per cent of America's science faculty members would be without support for their research. They would lose the summer salaries which they have come to depend on—and, in some cases, they would lose part of their salaries for the other nine months, as well.

► The big government-owned research laboratories which several universities operate under contract would be closed. Although this might end some management headaches for the universities, it would also deprive thousands of scientists and engineers of employment and the institutions of several million dollars in overhead reimbursements and fees.

► The newly established National Foundation for the Arts and Humanities—for which faculties have waited for years—would collapse before its first grants were spent.

► Planned or partially constructed college and university buildings, costing roughly \$2.5 billion, would be delayed or abandoned altogether.

► Many of our most eminent universities and medical schools would find their annual budgets sharply reduced—in some cases by more than 50 per cent. And the 68 land-grant institutions would lose Fed-



The haves and have-nots

concentration of funds. When the war ended, however, the lopsided distribution of Federal research funds did not. In fact, it has continued right up to the present, with 29 institutions receiving more than 50 per cent of Federal research dollars.

To the institutions on the receiving end, the situation seems natural and proper. They are, after all, the strongest and most productive research centers in the nation. The government, they argue, has an obligation to spend the public's money where it will yield the highest return to the nation.

The less-favored institutions recognize this obligation, too. But they maintain that it is equally important to the nation to develop new institutions of high quality—yet, without financial help from Washington, the second- and third-rank institutions will remain just that.

In late 1965 President Johnson, in a memorandum to the heads of Federal departments and agencies, acknowledged the importance of maintaining scientific excellence in the institutions where it now exists. But, he emphasized, Federal research funds should also be used to strengthen and develop new centers of excellence. Last year this "spread the wealth" movement gained momentum, as a number of agencies stepped up their efforts to broaden the distribution of research money. The Department of Defense, for example, one of the bigger purchasers of research, designated \$18 million for this academic year to help about 50 widely scattered institutions develop into high-grade research centers. But with economies induced by the war in Vietnam, it is doubtful whether enough money will be available in the near future to end the controversy.

Eventually, Congress may have to act. In so doing, it is almost certain to displease, and perhaps hurt, some institutions. To the pessimist, the situation is a sign of troubled times ahead. To the optimist, it is the democratic process at work.

tween the Federal government and institutions of higher learning and research is one of the most profound and significant developments of our time."

Directly and indirectly, the partnership has produced enormous benefits. It has played a central role in this country's progress in science and technology—and hence has contributed to our national security, our high standard of living, the lengthening life span, our world leadership. One analysis credits to education 40 per cent of the nation's growth in economic productivity in recent years.

Despite such benefits, some thoughtful observers are concerned about the future development of the government-campus partnership. They are asking how the flood of Federal funds will alter the traditional missions of higher education, the time-honored responsibility of the states, and the flow of private funds to the campuses. They wonder if the give and take between equal partners can continue, when one has the money and the other "only the brains."

Problems already have arisen from the dynamic and complex relationship between Washington and the academic world. How serious and complex such problems can become is illustrated by the current controversy over the concentration of Federal research funds on relatively few campuses and in certain sections of the country.

The problem grew out of World War II, when the government turned to the campuses for desperately needed scientific research. Since many of the best-known and most productive scientists were working in a dozen or so institutions in the Northeast and a few in the Midwest and California, more than half of the Federal research funds were spent there. (Most of the remaining money went to another 50 universities with research and graduate training.)

The wartime emergency obviously justified this

RECENT STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS have dramatized another problem to which the partnership between the government and the campus has contributed: the relative emphasis that is placed

compete for limited funds

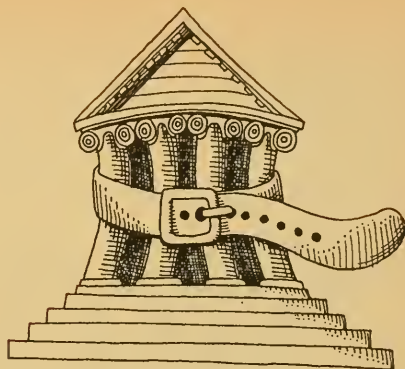
on research and on the teaching of undergraduates.

Wisconsin's Representative Henry Reuss conducted a Congressional study of the situation. Subsequently he said: "University teaching has become a sort of poor relation to research. I don't quarrel with the goal of excellence in science, but it is pursued at the expense of another important goal—excellence of teaching. Teaching suffers and is going to suffer more."

The problem is not limited to universities. It is having a pronounced effect on the smaller liberal arts colleges, the women's colleges, and the junior colleges—all of which have as their primary function the teaching of undergraduates. To offer a first-rate education, the colleges must attract and retain a first-rate faculty, which in turn attracts good students and financial support. But undergraduate colleges can rarely compete with Federally supported universities in faculty salaries, fellowship awards, research opportunities, and plant and equipment. The president of one of the best undergraduate colleges says: "When we do get a young scholar who skillfully combines research and teaching abilities, the universities lure him from us with the promise of a high salary, light teaching duties, frequent leaves, and almost anything else he may want."

Leland Haworth, whose National Science Foundation distributes more than \$300 million annually for research activities and graduate programs on the campuses, disagrees. "I hold little or no brief," he says, "for the allegation that Federal support of research has detracted seriously from undergraduate teaching. I dispute the contention heard in some quarters that certain of our major universities have become giant research factories concentrating on Federally sponsored research projects to the detriment of their educational functions." Most university scholars would probably support Mr. Haworth's contention that teachers who conduct research are generally better teachers, and that the research enterprise has infused science education with new substance and vitality.

To get perspective on the problem, compare university research today with what it was before World War II. A prominent physicist calls the pre-war days "a horse-and-buggy period." In 1930, colleges and universities spent less than \$20 million on scientific research, and that came largely from pri-



vate foundations, corporations, and endowment income. Scholars often built their equipment from ingeniously adapted scraps and spare machine parts. Graduate students considered it compensation enough just to be allowed to participate.

Some three decades and \$125 billion later, there is hardly an academic scientist who does not feel pressure to get government funds. The chairman of one leading biology department admits that "if a young scholar doesn't have a grant when he comes here, he had better get one within a year or so or he's out; we have no funds to support his research."

Considering the large amounts of money available for research and graduate training, and recognizing that the publication of research findings is still the primary criterion for academic promotion, it is not surprising that the faculties of most universities spend a substantial part of their energies in those activities.

Federal agencies are looking for ways to ease the problem. The National Science Foundation, for example, has set up a new program which will make grants to undergraduate colleges for the improvement of science instruction.

More help will surely be forthcoming.

THE FACT that Federal funds have been concentrated in the sciences has also had a pronounced effect on colleges and universities. In many institutions, faculty members in the natural sciences earn more than faculty members in the humanities and social sciences; they have better facilities, more frequent leaves, and generally more influence on the campus.

The government's support of science can also disrupt the academic balance and internal priorities of a college or university. One president explained:

"Our highest-priority construction project was a \$3 million building for our humanities departments. Under the Higher Education Facilities Act, we could expect to get a third of this from the Federal government. This would leave \$2 million for us to get from private sources.

"But then, under a new government program, the biology and psychology faculty decided to apply to the National Institutes of Health for \$1.5 million for new faculty members over a period of five years. These additional faculty people, however, made it necessary for us to go ahead immediately with our plans for a \$4 million science building—so we gave it the No. 1 priority and moved the humanities building down the list.

"We could finance half the science building's cost with Federal funds. In addition, the scientists pointed out, they could get several training grants which would provide stipends to graduate students and tuition to our institution.

"You see what this meant? Both needs were valid—those of the humanities and those of the sciences. For \$2 million of private money, I could either build a \$3 million humanities building *or* I could build a \$4 million science building, get \$1.5 million for additional faculty, and pick up a few hundred thousand dollars in training grants. Either-or; not both."

The president could have added that if the scientists had been denied the privilege of applying to NIH, they might well have gone to another institution, taking their research grants with them. On the other hand, under the conditions of the academic marketplace, it was unlikely that the humanities scholars would be able to exercise a similar mobility.

The case also illustrates why academic administrators sometimes complain that Federal support of an individual faculty member's research projects casts their institution in the ineffectual role of a legal middleman, prompting the faculty member to feel a greater loyalty to a Federal agency than to the college or university.

Congress has moved to lessen the disparity between support of the humanities and social sciences on the one hand and support of the physical and biological sciences on the other. It established the National Foundation for the Arts and Humanities—a move which, despite a pitifully small first-year allocation of funds, offers some encouragement. And close observers of the Washington scene predict that

The affluence of research:

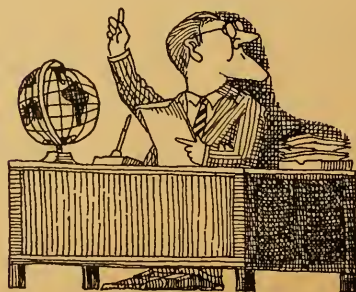
the social sciences, which have been receiving some Federal support, are destined to get considerably more in the next few years.

EFFORTS TO COPE with such difficult problems must begin with an understanding of the nature and background of the government-campus partnership. But this presents a problem in itself, for one encounters a welter of conflicting statistics, contradictory information, and wide differences of honest opinion. The task is further complicated by the swiftness with which the situation continually changes. And—the ultimate complication—there is almost no uniformity or coordination in the Federal government's numerous programs affecting higher education.

Each of the 50 or so agencies dispensing Federal funds to the colleges and universities is responsible for its own program, and no single Federal agency supervises the entire enterprise. (The creation of the Office of Science and Technology in 1962 represented an attempt to cope with the multiplicity of relationships. But so far there has been little significant improvement.) Even within the two houses of Congress, responsibility for the government's expenditures on the campuses is scattered among several committees.

Not only does the lack of a coordinated Federal program make it difficult to find a clear definition of the government's role in higher education, but it also creates a number of problems both in Washington and on the campuses.

The Bureau of the Budget, for example, has had to



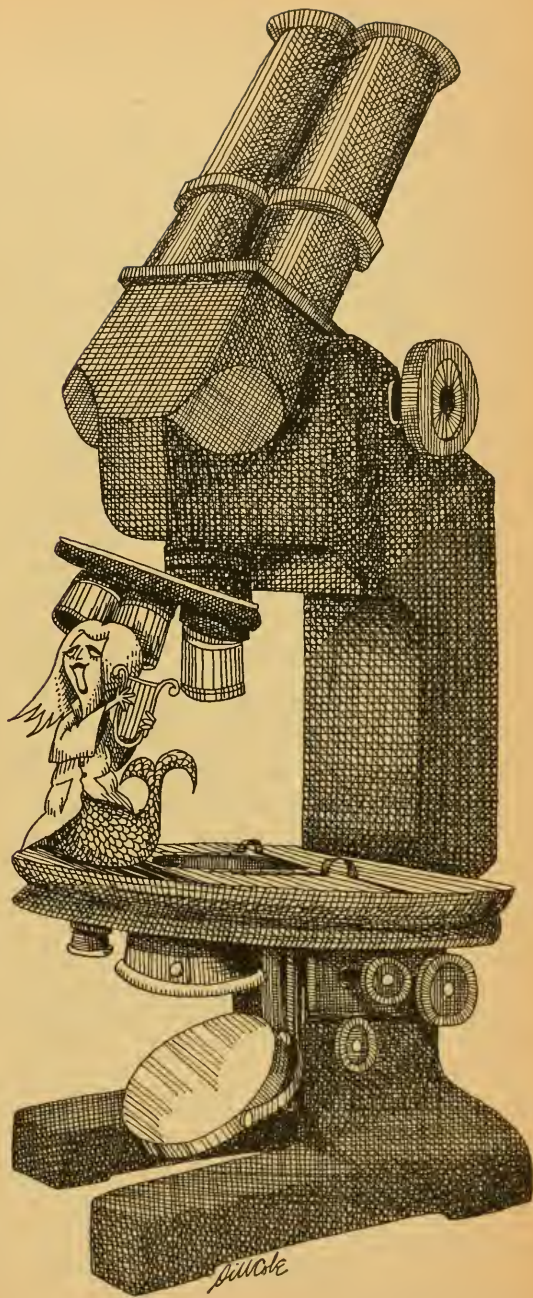
a siren song to teachers

wrestle with several uncoordinated, duplicative Federal science budgets and with different accounting systems. Congress, faced with the almost impossible task of keeping informed about the esoteric world of science in order to legislate intelligently, finds it difficult to control and direct the fast-growing Federal investment in higher education. And the individual government agencies are forced to make policy decisions and to respond to political and other pressures without adequate or consistent guidelines from above.

The colleges and universities, on the other hand, must negotiate the maze of Federal bureaus with consummate skill if they are to get their share of the Federal largesse. If they succeed, they must then cope with mountains of paperwork, disparate systems of accounting, and volumes of regulations that differ from agency to agency. Considering the magnitude of the financial rewards at stake, the institutions have had no choice but to enlarge their administrative staffs accordingly, adding people who can handle the business problems, wrestle with paperwork, manage grants and contracts, and untangle legal snarls. College and university presidents are constantly looking for competent academic administrators to prowls the Federal agencies in search of programs and opportunities in which their institutions can profitably participate.

The latter group of people, whom the press calls "university lobbyists," has been growing in number. At least a dozen institutions now have full-time representatives working in Washington. Many more have members of their administrative and academic staffs shuttling to and from the capital to negotiate Federal grants and contracts, cultivate agency personnel, and try to influence legislation. Still other institutions have enlisted the aid of qualified alumni or trustees who happen to live in Washington.

THE LACK of a uniform Federal policy prevents the clear statement of national goals that might give direction to the government's investments in higher education. This takes a toll in effectiveness and consistency and tends to produce contradictions and conflicts. The teaching-versus-research controversy is one example.



Fund-raisers prowl the Washington maze

President Johnson provided another. Last summer, he publicly asked if the country is really getting its money's worth from its support of scientific research. He implied that the time may have come to apply more widely, for the benefit of the nation, the knowledge that Federally sponsored medical research had produced in recent years. A wave of apprehension spread through the medical schools when the President's remarks were reported. The inference to be drawn was that the Federal funds supporting the elaborate research effort, built at the urging of the government, might now be diverted to actual medical care and treatment. Later the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, John W. Gardner, tried to lay a calming hand on the medical scientists' fevered brows by making a strong reaffirmation of the National Institutes of Health's commitment to basic research. But the apprehensiveness remains.

Other events suggest that the 25-year honeymoon of science and the government may be ending. Connecticut's Congressman Emilio Q. Daddario, a man who is not intimidated by the mystique of modern science, has stepped up his campaign to have a greater part of the National Science Foundation budget spent on applied research. And, despite pleas from scientists and NSF administrators, Congress terminated the costly Mohole project, which was designed to gain more fundamental information about the internal structure of the earth.

Some observers feel that because it permits and often causes such conflicts, the diversity in the government's support of higher education is a basic flaw in the partnership. Others, however, believe this diversity, despite its disadvantages, guarantees a margin of independence to colleges and universities that would be jeopardized in a monolithic "super-bureau."

Good or bad, the diversity was probably essential to the development of the partnership between Washington and the academic world. Charles Kidd, executive secretary of the Federal Council for Science and Technology, puts it bluntly when he points out that the system's pluralism has allowed us to avoid dealing "directly with the ideological problem of what the total relationship of the government and universities should be. If we had had to face these ideological and political pressures head-on over the





past few years, the confrontation probably would have wrecked the system.”

That confrontation may be coming closer, as Federal allocations to science and education come under sharper scrutiny in Congress and as the partnership enters a new and significant phase.

FEDERAL AID to higher education began with the Ordinance of 1787, which set aside public lands for schools and declared that the “means of education shall forever be encouraged.” But the two forces that most shaped American higher education, say many historians, were the land-grant movement of the nineteenth century and the Federal support of scientific research that began in World War II.

The land-grant legislation and related acts of Congress in subsequent years established the American concept of enlisting the resources of higher education to meet pressing national needs. The laws were pragmatic and were designed to improve education and research in the natural sciences, from which agricultural and industrial expansion could proceed. From these laws has evolved the world’s greatest system of public higher education.

In this century the Federal involvement grew spasmodically during such periods of crisis as World War I and the depression of the thirties. But it was not until World War II that the relationship began its rapid evolution into the dynamic and intimate partnership that now exists.

Federal agencies and industrial laboratories were ill-prepared in 1940 to supply the research and technology so essential to a full-scale war effort. The government therefore turned to the nation’s colleges and universities. Federal funds supported scientific research on the campuses and built huge research facilities to be operated by universities under contract, such as Chicago’s Argonne Laboratory and California’s laboratory in Los Alamos.

So successful was the new relationship that it continued to flourish after the war. Federal research funds poured onto the campuses from military agencies, the National Institutes of Health, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the National Science Foundation. The amounts of money increased spectacularly. At the beginning of the war the Federal government spent less than \$200 million a year for all research and development. By 1950, the Federal “r & d” expenditure totaled \$1 billion.

The Soviet Union’s launching of Sputnik jolted



Even those campuses which traditionally stand apart from government find it hard to resist Federal aid.

the nation and brought a dramatic surge in support of scientific research. President Eisenhower named James R. Killian, Jr., president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to be Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration was established, and the National Defense Education Act of 1958 was passed. Federal spending for scientific research and development increased to \$5.8 billion. Of this, \$400 million went to colleges and universities.

The 1960's brought a new dimension to the relationship between the Federal government and higher education. Until then, Federal aid was almost synonymous with government support of science, and all Federal dollars allocated to campuses were to meet specific national needs.

There were two important exceptions: the GI Bill after World War II, which crowded the colleges and universities with returning servicemen and spent \$19 billion on educational benefits, and the National Defense Education Act, which was the broadest legislation of its kind and the first to be based, at least in part, on the premise that support of education itself is as much in the national interest as support which is based on the colleges' contributions to something as specific as the national defense.

The crucial turning-points were reached in the Kennedy-Johnson years. President Kennedy said: "We pledge ourselves to seek a system of higher edu-



education where every young American can be educated, not according to his race or his means, but according to his capacity. Never in the life of this country has the pursuit of that goal become more important or more urgent." Here was a clear national commitment to universal higher education, a public acknowledgment that higher education is worthy of support for its own sake. The Kennedy and Johnson administrations produced legislation which authorized:

- ▶ \$1.5 billion in matching funds for new construction on the nation's campuses.
- ▶ \$151 million for local communities for the building of junior colleges.
- ▶ \$432 million for new medical and dental schools and for aid to their students.
- ▶ The first large-scale Federal program of undergraduate scholarships, and the first Federal package combining them with loans and jobs to help individual students.
- ▶ Grants to strengthen college and university libraries.
- ▶ Significant amounts of Federal money for "promising institutions," in an effort to lift the entire system of higher education.
- ▶ The first significant support of the humanities.

In addition, dozens of "Great Society" bills included funds for colleges and universities. And their number is likely to increase in the years ahead.

The full significance of the developments of the past few years will probably not be known for some time. But it is clear that the partnership between the

Federal government and higher education has entered a new phase. The question of the Federal government's total relationship to colleges and universities—avoided for so many years—has still not been squarely faced. But a confrontation may be just around the corner.

THE MAJOR PITFALL, around which Presidents and Congressmen have detoured, is the issue of the separation of state and church. The Constitution of the United States says nothing about the Federal government's responsibility for education. So the rationale for Federal involvement, up to now, has been the Constitution's Article I, which grants Congress the power to spend tax money for the common defense and the general welfare of the nation.

So long as Federal support of education was specific in nature and linked to the national defense, the religious issue could be skirted. But as the emphasis moved to providing for the national welfare, the legal grounds became less firm, for the First Amendment to the Constitution says, in part, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion. . . ."

So far, for practical and obvious reasons, neither the President nor Congress has met the problem head-on. But the battle has been joined, anyway. Some cases challenging grants to church-related col-

A new phase in government-campus relationships

Is higher education losing control of its destiny?

leges are now in the courts. And Congress is being pressed to pass legislation that would permit a citizen to challenge, in the Federal courts, the Congressional acts relating to higher education.

Meanwhile, America's 893 church-related colleges are eligible for funds under most Federal programs supporting higher education, and nearly all have received such funds. Most of these institutions would applaud a decision permitting the support to continue.

Some, however, would not. The Southern Baptists and the Seventh Day Adventists, for instance, have opposed Federal aid to the colleges and universities related to their denominations. Furman University, for example, under pressure from the South Carolina Baptist convention, returned a \$612,000 Federal grant that it had applied for and received. Many colleges are awaiting the report of a Southern Baptist study group, due this summer.

Such institutions face an agonizing dilemma: stand fast on the principle of separation of church and state and take the financial consequences, or join the majority of colleges and universities and risk Federal influence. Said one delegate to the Southern Baptist Convention: "Those who say we're going to become second-rate schools unless we take Federal funds see clearly. I'm beginning to see it so clearly it's almost a nightmarish thing. I've moved toward Federal aid reluctantly; I don't like it."

Some colleges and universities, while refusing Federal aid in principle, permit some exceptions. Wheaton College, in Illinois, is a hold-out; but it allows some of its professors to accept National Science Foundation research grants. So does Rockford College, in Illinois. Others shun government money, but let their students accept Federal scholarships and loans. The president of one small church-related college, faced with acute financial problems, says simply: "The basic issue for us is survival."

RECENT FEDERAL PROGRAMS have sharpened the conflict between Washington and the states in fixing the responsibility for education. Traditionally and constitutionally, the responsibility has generally been with the states. But as Federal support has equaled and surpassed the state alloca-

tions to higher education, the question of responsibility is less clear.

The great growth in quality and Ph.D. production of many state universities, for instance, is undoubtedly due in large measure to Federal support. Federal dollars pay for most of the scientific research in state universities, make possible higher salaries which attract outstanding scholars, contribute substantially to new buildings, and provide large amounts of student aid. Clark Kerr speaks of the "Federal grant university," and the University of California (which he used to head) is an apt example: nearly half of its total income comes from Washington.

To most governors and state legislators, the Federal grants are a mixed blessing. Although they have helped raise the quality and capabilities of state institutions, the grants have also raised the pressure on state governments to increase their appropriations for higher education, if for no other reason than to fulfill the matching requirement of many Federal awards. But even funds which are not channeled through the state agencies and do not require the state to provide matching funds can give impetus to increased appropriations for higher education. Federal research grants to individual scholars, for example, may make it necessary for the state to provide more faculty members to get the teaching done.



"Many institutions not only do not look a gift horse in the mouth; they do not even pause to note whether it is a horse or a boa constrictor."—JOHN GARDNER

Last year, 38 states and territories joined the Compact for Education, an interstate organization designed to provide "close and continuing consultation among our several states on all matters of education." The operating arm of the Compact will gather information, conduct research, seek to improve standards, propose policies, "and do such things as may be necessary or incidental to the administration of its authority. . . ."

Although not spelled out in the formal language of the document, the Compact is clearly intended to enable the states to present a united front on the future of Federal aid to education.

IN TYPICALLY PRAGMATIC FASHION, we Americans want our colleges and universities to serve the public interest. We expect them to train enough doctors, lawyers, and engineers. We expect them to provide answers to immediate problems such as water and air pollution, urban blight, national defense, and disease. As we have done so often in the past, we expect the Federal government to build a creative and democratic system that will accomplish these things.

A faculty planning committee at one university stated in its report: "... A university is now regarded as a symbol for our age, the crucible in which —by some mysterious alchemy—man's long-awaited Utopia will at last be forged."

Some think the Federal role in higher education is growing too rapidly.

As early as 1952, the Association of American Universities' commission on financing higher education warned: "We as a nation should call a halt at this time to the introduction of new programs of direct Federal aid to colleges and universities. . . . Higher education at least needs time to digest what it has already undertaken and to evaluate the full impact of what it is already doing under Federal assistance." The recommendation went unheeded.

A year or so ago, Representative Edith Green of Oregon, an active architect of major education legislation, echoed this sentiment. The time has come, she said, "to stop, look, and listen," to evaluate the impact of Congressional action on the educational system. It seems safe to predict that Mrs. Green's warning, like that of the university presidents, will fail to halt the growth of Federal spending on the campus. But the note of caution she sounds will be well-taken by many who are increasingly concerned

about the impact of the Federal involvement in higher education.

The more pessimistic observers fear direct Federal control of higher education. With the loyalty-oath conflict in mind, they see peril in the requirement that Federally supported colleges and universities demonstrate compliance with civil rights legislation or lose their Federal support. They express alarm at recent agency anti-conflict-of-interest proposals that would require scholars who receive government support to account for all of their other activities.

For most who are concerned, however, the fear is not so much of direct Federal control as of Federal influence on the conduct of American higher education. Their worry is not that the government will deliberately restrict the freedom of the scholar, or directly change an institution of higher learning. Rather, they are afraid the scholar may be tempted to confine his studies to areas where Federal support is known to be available, and that institutions will be unable to resist the lure of Federal dollars.

Before he became Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, John W. Gardner said: "When a government agency with money to spend approaches a university, it can usually purchase almost any service it wants. And many institutions still follow the old practice of looking on funds so received as gifts. They not only do not look a gift horse in the mouth; they do not even pause to note whether it is a horse or a boa constrictor."

THE GREATEST OBSTACLE to the success of the government-campus partnership may lie in the fact that the partners have different objectives.

The Federal government's support of higher education has been essentially pragmatic. The Federal agencies have a mission to fulfill. To the degree that the colleges and universities can help to fulfill that mission, the agencies provide support.

The Atomic Energy Commission, for example, supports research and related activities in nuclear physics; the National Institutes of Health provide funds for medical research; the Agency for International Development finances overseas programs. Even recent programs which tend to recognize higher education as a national resource in itself are basically presented as efforts to cope with pressing national problems.

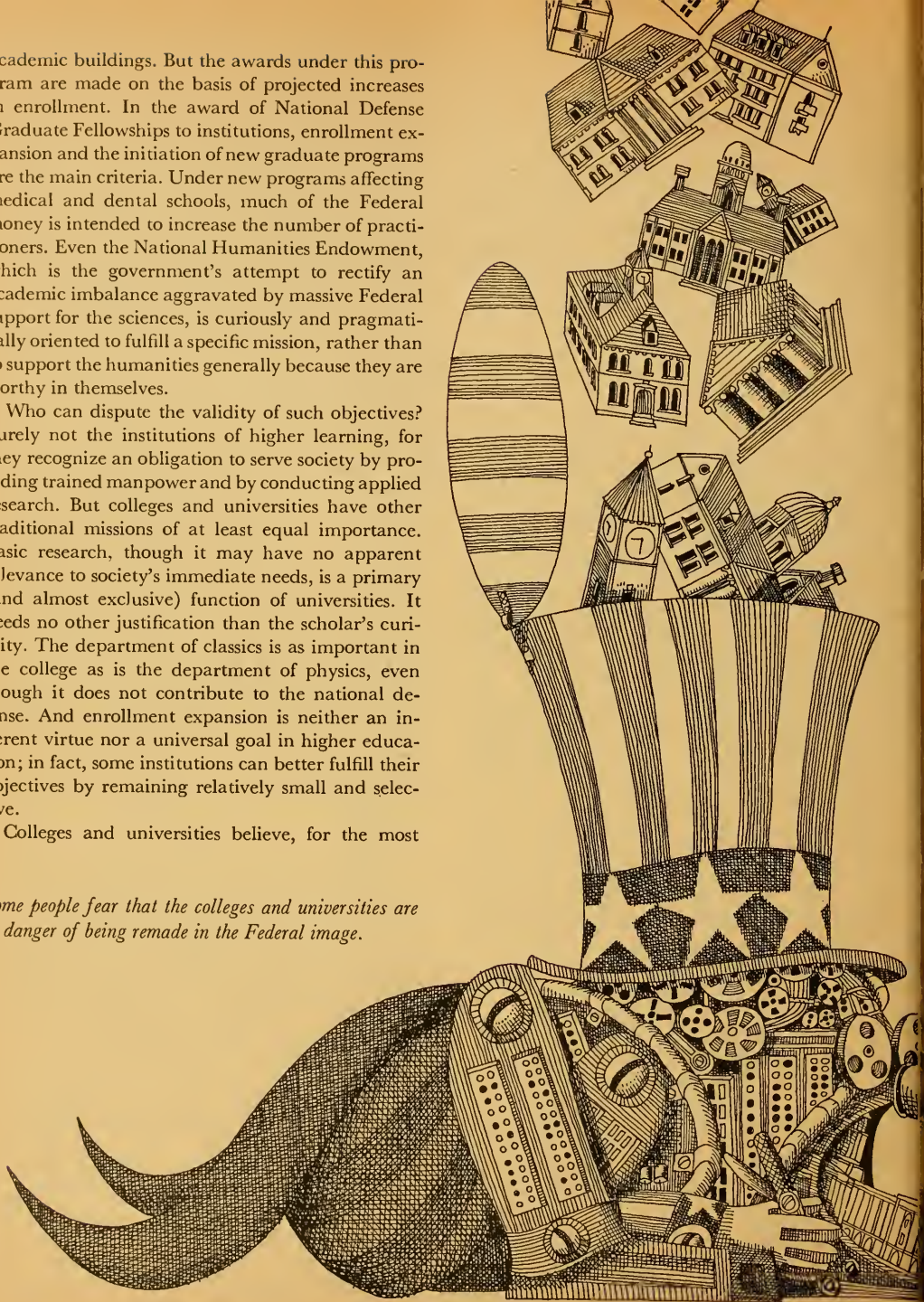
The Higher Education Facilities Act, for instance, provides matching funds for the construction of

academic buildings. But the awards under this program are made on the basis of projected increases in enrollment. In the award of National Defense Graduate Fellowships to institutions, enrollment expansion and the initiation of new graduate programs are the main criteria. Under new programs affecting medical and dental schools, much of the Federal money is intended to increase the number of practitioners. Even the National Humanities Endowment, which is the government's attempt to rectify an academic imbalance aggravated by massive Federal support for the sciences, is curiously and pragmatically oriented to fulfill a specific mission, rather than to support the humanities generally because they are worthy in themselves.

Who can dispute the validity of such objectives? Surely not the institutions of higher learning, for they recognize an obligation to serve society by providing trained manpower and by conducting applied research. But colleges and universities have other traditional missions of at least equal importance. Basic research, though it may have no apparent relevance to society's immediate needs, is a primary (and almost exclusive) function of universities. It needs no other justification than the scholar's curiosity. The department of classics is as important in the college as is the department of physics, even though it does not contribute to the national defense. And enrollment expansion is neither an inherent virtue nor a universal goal in higher education; in fact, some institutions can better fulfill their objectives by remaining relatively small and selective.

Colleges and universities believe, for the most

Some people fear that the colleges and universities are in danger of being remade in the Federal image.



When basic objectives differ, whose will prevail?

part, that they themselves are the best judges of what they ought to do, where they would like to go, and what their internal academic priorities are. For this reason the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges has advocated that the government increase its institutional (rather than individual project) support in higher education, thus permitting colleges and universities a reasonable latitude in using Federal funds.

Congress, however, considers that it can best determine what the nation's needs are, and how the taxpayer's money ought to be spent. Since there is never enough money to do everything that cries to be done, the choice between allocating Federal funds for cancer research or for classics is not a very difficult one for the nation's political leaders to make.

"The fact is," says one professor, "that we are trying to merge two entirely different systems. The government is the political engine of our democracy and must be responsive to the wishes of the people. But scholarship is not very democratic. You don't vote on the laws of thermodynamics or take a poll on the speed of light. Academic freedom and tenure are not prizes in a popularity contest."

Some observers feel that such a merger cannot be accomplished without causing fundamental changes in colleges and universities. They point to existing academic imbalances, the teaching-versus-research controversy, the changing roles of both professor and student, the growing commitment of colleges and universities to applied research. They fear that the influx of Federal funds into higher education will so transform colleges and universities that the very qualities that made the partnership desirable and productive in the first place will be lost.

The great technological achievements of the past 30 years, for example, would have been impossible without the basic scientific research that preceded them. This research—much of it seemingly irrelevant to society's needs—was conducted in univer-

sities, because only there could the scholar find the freedom and support that were essential to his quest. If the growing demand for applied research is met at the expense of basic research, future generations may pay the penalty.

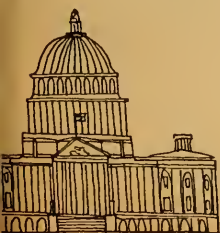
One could argue—and many do—that colleges and universities do not have to accept Federal funds. But, to most of the nation's colleges and universities, the rejection of Federal support is an unacceptable alternative.

For those institutions already dependent upon Federal dollars, it is too late to turn back. Their physical plant, their programs, their personnel are all geared to continuing Federal aid.

And for those institutions which have received only token help from Washington, Federal dollars offer the one real hope of meeting the educational objectives they have set for themselves.

HOWEVER DISTASTEFUL the thought may be to those who oppose further Federal involvement in higher education, the fact is that there is no other way of getting the job done—to train the growing number of students, to conduct the basic research necessary to continued scientific progress, and to cope with society's most pressing problems.

Tuition, private contributions, and state allocations together fall far short of meeting the total cost of American higher education. And as costs rise, the gap is likely to widen. Tuition has finally passed the \$2,000 mark in several private colleges and universities, and it is rising even in the publicly supported institutions. State governments have increased their appropriations for higher education dramatically, but there are scores of other urgent needs competing for state funds. Gifts from private foundations, cor-



porations, and alumni continue to rise steadily, but the increases are not keeping pace with rising costs.

Hence the continuation and probably the enlargement of the partnership between the Federal government and higher education appears to be inevitable. The real task facing the nation is to make it work.

To that end, colleges and universities may have to become more deeply involved in politics. They will have to determine, more clearly than ever before, just what their objectives are—and what their values are. And they will have to communicate these most effectively to their alumni, their political representatives, the corporate community, the foundations, and the public at large.

If the partnership is to succeed, the Federal government will have to do more than provide funds. Elected officials and administrators face the awesome task of formulating overall educational and research goals, to give direction to the programs of Federal support. They must make more of an effort to understand what makes colleges and universities tick, and to accommodate individual institutional differences.

THE TAXPAYING PUBLIC, and particularly alumni and alumnae, will play a crucial role in the

evolution of the partnership. The degree of their understanding and support will be reflected in future legislation. And, along with private foundations and corporations, alumni and other friends of higher education bear a special responsibility for providing colleges and universities with financial support. The growing role of the Federal government, says the president of a major oil company, makes corporate contributions to higher education more important than ever before; he feels that private support enables colleges and universities to maintain academic balance and to preserve their freedom and independence. The president of a university agrees: "It is essential that the critical core of our colleges and universities be financed with non-Federal funds."

"What is going on here," says McGeorge Bundy, "is a great adventure in the purpose and performance of a free people." The partnership between higher education and the Federal government, he believes, is an experiment in American democracy.

Essentially, it is an effort to combine the forces of our educational and political systems for the common good. And the partnership is distinctly American—boldly built step by step in full public view, inspired by visionaries, tested and tempered by honest skeptics, forged out of practical political compromise.

Does it involve risks? Of course it does. But what great adventure does not? Is it not by risk-taking that free—and intelligent—people progress?

The report on this and the preceding 15 pages is the product of a cooperative endeavor in which scores of schools, colleges, and universities are taking part. It was prepared under the direction of the group listed below, who form EDITORIAL PROJECTS FOR EDUCATION, a non-profit organization associated with the American Alumni Council.

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Winter Sports Roundup

THE three Lycoming winter sports squads continued to win. The wrestlers recorded their ninth straight winning season while the swimmers have had six in a row and the basketball team made it three consecutive winning years.

The basketball squad of Coach Dutch Burch compiled the best Warrior basketball record in sixteen years. They won 16 and lost only 4 and recorded winning streaks of six and nine games. The 1950-51 team, coached by Bob Smith, was the only squad to register a better record when they won 16 out of 19.

The Warrior grapplers compiled an 8-4 record against the strongest competition the Lycoming wrestling team has ever faced. Coach Budd Whitehill's squad lost to nationally-ranked East Stroudsburg State, NAIA-champion Lock Haven State, Middle Atlantic Conference champion Wilkes, and Waynesburg, a perennial small-college power.

Coach Mort Rauff had good swimmers in most events, but his team suffered from a lack of depth. Despite the handicap they were able to win 6 while losing 5.

Two of the Lycoming basketball team's four losses were to Wagner and Scranton, the teams that went on to finish first and second in the northern division of the Middle Atlantic Conference. Lycoming finished third. The Warriors' overall record of 16 wins and 4 losses was one of the best small-college records in the East. Massachusetts Institute of Technology won the Division III trophy in the Eastern College Athletic Conference with a 19-4 record. Lycoming and Hunter, with identical records, were the other teams in the running for the trophy.

The Lycoming basketballers won their first six contests and then lost three out of their next four to Albright, Scranton, and Wagner. After the Wagner setback, Lycoming reeled off nine wins in a row, the longest streak in the history of the sport at Lycoming.

The final game of the season was one of the most unusual ever played by a Lycoming team. The Warriors scored a phenomenal 121 points only to lose to high-flying Millersville State, 143-121. Burch's men went over the century mark seven times and finished

the season with an average of 96.8 points per game, ranking them ninth in scoring in the NCAA College Division.

Star forward Ron Travis graduated at the end of the first semester. The Williamsport native scored 1423 points during his tenure, ranking him second among all-time scorers at Lycoming. Vince Leta '54 is first with 1880.

Travis was named to the 1966-67 ECAC Division III team and the MAC northern division first team, although he played only eleven games. The 6' 2" scorer and rebounder was named to the ECAC Division III weekly team for three consecutive weeks. Last season he was selected as the most valuable player in the MAC northern division.

Dick O'Donnell, center from Williamsport, and Bob Barnhill, forward from Altoona, concluded four years as varsity regulars. They started as first string performers at the beginning of their freshman years and developed rapidly under the guidance of Coach Burch. O'Donnell became the seventh Lycoming player to score more than 1,000 points.

Three juniors, guard Chuck Sample, from Youngsville, and forwards Sam Brasington from Williamsport, and Terry Buchanan from Altoona, are regulars who will be back next year. Sophomores Bill Julia, a guard from Baden, and Mark Henderson, center from Croton-on-Hudson, New York, looked good in reserve roles and could move into starting positions next year.

The 1966-67 wrestling season would have to be classified as a building year for Coach Budd Whitehill. The performance of several freshmen and sophomores gives an indication that the Warrior mat fortunes should improve during the next several years. Freshman Dave Johnson, 152-pounder from Bloomsburg, went undefeated in the regular season with nine straight wins in dual meets. He concluded his yearling season by winning the 152-pound championship in the Middle Atlantic Conference tournament. He was the only Warrior to win a MAC title this year. Tom Croyle, 130-pound freshman from Jersey Shore, won 5 and lost 2 in dual meets. Dick Taylor, sophomore 137-pounder from Bellefonte, had an 11-1 dual meet record

while 177-pounder Mel Fleming, a junior from McClure, won 8, lost 1 and tied 1.

A high point of the Lycoming wrestling season would be the 19-18 squeaker over Springfield. Warrior heavyweight Randy Parker, a junior from Fulton, New York, pinned his opponent to give the Warriors five points and the win.

Lycoming finished fourth in the Middle Atlantic Conference tournament behind Wilkes, Temple, and West Chester.

Rod Mitchell, a 145-pounder from Bellefonte, was the only senior on the team. Last season Rod won the 137-pound title in the MAC championships. This year he moved up to the 145-pound category and compiled a 4-2-2 record in dual meets and finished second in the

MAC tournament. His collegiate record in dual meets was 20 wins, 5 losses and 5 ties.

The loss of several key men through graduation and transfer deprived the Warrior swimming team of the depth that is needed to be a consistent winner. Coach Mort Rauff's swimmers won 6 and lost 5. The most exciting meet of the season was the visit of the talented American University squad to the Warrior pool. The meet went to the final event before the Washington, D. C. team clinched a 51-41 victory.

Captain Paul Pitkin, free-styler from Dunmore, was the only senior on the squad. There are good swimmers in most of the events who will be returning next year. The key to their success will be to uncover needed depth.

Basketball coach Dutch Burch, right, talks "shop" with the two highest scorers in the history of the sport at Lycoming, Ron Travis '67, left, and Vince Leta '54.



FACULTY

news

Scholarly Meetings and Conferences

JOHN J. ZIMMERMAN, assistant professor of education, attended the State Board of Education meeting on "Revision of Teacher Certification Requirements" in Harrisburg, March 14-15, and the Department of Public Instruction regional meeting on "Improving Teacher Education" at State College on March 30.

RICHARD T. STITES, assistant professor of history, attended the Second Annual Conference of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies in Washington, D. C., April 1-2.

Dr. PAUL B. MOJZES, assistant professor of religion, attended the regional conference of the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs and the American Friends of the Middle East on "The Arab Student in the United States" at New York University, March 10.

DAVID G. BUSEY, director of physical education and athletics, attended the Middle Atlantic Athletic Conference meeting at Bucknell and Upsala Colleges in March and the meeting of the American Association of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation in Las Vegas, March 8-13. A member of the executive council for the division of men's athletics, he presided at the meetings on football and soccer.

Dr. MORTON A. FINEMAN and Dr. WILLY SMITH of the Physics Department prepared a talk for the meeting of the Central Pennsylvania Section of the American Association of Physics Teachers at Juniata College, April 14-15. Dr. Smith delivered the talk, on "Weekly Physics Colloquia at Small Liberal Arts Colleges."

Dr. CARRIE E. MILLER, associate professor of psychology, attended a seminar in psychology held at Harrisburg State Hospital on March 11 and a workshop at the Center for Behavior Modification in Philadelphia on March 5.

JOHN W. CHANDLER, associate professor of art, attended the Spring Conference of the Pennsylvania Art Education Association in Harrisburg, April 21-22.

Dr. GEORGE W. HOWE, professor of geology, attended the April meeting of the Pennsylvania Academy of Science.

JACK C. BUCKLE, dean of students, attended a workshop on "Drug Education" sponsored by the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators in Philadelphia on March 12-14.

DAVID A. COWELL of the Political Science Department and RICHARD T. STITES of the History Department attended the annual meeting of the American

Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia on April 7-8. The topic for the meeting was "Realignments in the Communist and Western Worlds."

New Doctorates

MALCOLM L. PEEL, assistant professor of religion, has received a doctor of philosophy degree from Yale University with a major in New Testament theology. Dr. Peel's dissertation was entitled *The Epistle to Rheginos: A Study of Gnostic Eschatology and Its Use of the New Testament*. It was concerned with a letter written in ancient Egyptian coptic in the second century by an early Christian heretic to one of his pupils on the subject of the resurrection.

H. LAWRENCE SWARTZ, director of public relations, received the doctor of philosophy degree from Syracuse University with a major in television-radio. Dr. Swartz conducted a *Survey of Attitudes of Methodist Ministers Toward the Use of Television for Religious Purposes* as his dissertation study.

HILDEGARD M. GENSCH, assistant professor of German, has received the doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Cincinnati with a major in German. The title of Dr. Gensch's dissertation, which was written in German, is *Versuch einer statistischen Stilanalyse von Gedichten der Annette von Droste-Hülshoff*. It is a statistical analysis of the style of the poet Annette Von Droste-Hülshoff.

Publications and Papers

A book review by Dr. ERIC H. KADLER, chairman of the Department of Foreign Languages, appeared in the February, 1967, issue of *The French Review*. It concerned William G. Moulton's *A Linguistic Guide to Language Learning*.

Dr. JAMES K. HUMMER, associate professor of chemistry, was the co-author of two articles: "The Biosynthesis of Squalene and Sterols in Fish," which appeared in *Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology*, and "Steroids and Walden Inversion—Deamination of Some Allylic Amines," which appeared in *Tetrahedron*.

R. ANDREW LADY, assistant to the president, was the author of an article entitled, "An Examination of the Doctor of Philosophy Degree, *Honoris Causa*," which appeared in the April, 1967, issue of *The Journal of Higher Education*.

Elections, Offices, and Awards

Dr. PAUL MOJZES, assistant professor of religion, received an in-training grant from the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs to study foreign student work at several regional colleges and universities.

Dr. LORING PRIEST, chairman of the History Department, who was adviser to the Lycoming delegation to the National Model General Assembly held March 9-12 in New York City, was elected faculty representative on the Continuations Committee of the NMGA.

The committee directs the annual event and selects countries to be represented.

Dr. ELOISE GOMPF, Dr. LORING PRIEST, and RICHARD T. STITES of the History Department have received summer travel and research grants from the College. Dr. Gompf and Dr. Priest will use their grants for study in England, while Mr. Stites will use his in conjunction with an Inter-University Travel Grant to the Soviet Union.

New Appointments



Robert L. Eddinger

ROBERT L. EDDINGER, formerly building maintenance superintendent at the State Correctional Institution at Muncy, Pa., is the new Director of Grounds and Buildings. Mr. Eddinger succeeds WILLIAM L. BAKER, who has assumed the new position of Director of Student Aid.

Miscellany

CHARLES W. RAISON, assistant professor of speech and theatre, represented Lycoming College at the eighty-second graduation ceremonies at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts on March 30.

WALTER MCLVER, professor of voice, was the guest conductor at the choral clinic held at Drew University on May 6.

Dr. DAVID G. MOBBERLEY and WILLIAM E. ROGERS of the Biology Department were dinner guests at the Priestly Award Dinner at Dickinson College on March 16. Recipient of the award and principal speaker was George Beadle, Nobel Prize-winning geneticist and President of the University of Chicago.

JOHN W. MCCLURG, instructor in art, had several of his paintings on exhibit at Bloomsburg State College during the month of April as part of a four-man show that included work by two art professors from The Pennsylvania State University and one from Lock Haven State College. On the evening of April 28 Mr. McClurg participated with the other artists in a panel discussion held in conjunction with the Bloomsburg Art Festival.

Dr. DAVID G. MOBBERLEY, chairman of the Biology Department, is serving as northeastern regional recruiter for the Division of Personnel, The Board of Education of The Methodist Church, seeking to recruit faculty for Methodist colleges and the Wesley Foundation.

Dr. OTTO L. SONDER, JR., associate professor of sociology and anthropology, is to be included in the Fourth Edition of *The Dictionary of International Biography*, a source of biographical information of contemporary achievement, to be published in London in October, 1967.

Four Lycoming Alumni Named Outstanding Young Men of America

Four graduates of Lycoming have been chosen for inclusion in the 1967 edition of *Outstanding Young Men of America*. They are Herbert G. Kane '60, Joseph L. Rider '57, and Jay N. Stenger '54, all of Williamsport, and George S. Beveridge '57 of Penllyn, Pa.

Outstanding Young Men of America is an annual biographical compilation of approximately 10,000 young men of outstanding rank throughout the country between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five.

Herb Kane, Lycoming Alumni Association president, is district manager of the city office of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. He is a past vice-president and a member of the board of directors of the Williamsport Chamber of Commerce.

Joseph L. Rider, a graduate of the Georgetown Law Center, Washington, is an attorney associated with the firm Furst, McCormick, Muir, Lynn and Reeder. He is first vice-president of the Williamsport Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Jay N. Stenger has taught vocal and general music since 1955 at Roosevelt Junior High School. For six years he directed the Williamsport Civic Choir. During the present school year he is in Cleveland on sabbatical leave studying and singing under the direction of Robert Shaw, noted choral conductor.

George Beveridge is vice-president and director of Computer Applications, Inc., which he helped found in 1960. George was the subject of an article in the April, 1966, issue of the *Alumni Bulletin*.

Alumni Elect Dr. Stanford as Representative on College Board of Directors

Almost a thousand alumni participated in the balloting for their representative on the College Board of Directors. They gave their nomination to Dr. T. Sherman Stanford '32. Dr. Stanford has been in the field of higher education both at his alma mater and at Penn State. He was a member of the faculty, administration, and athletic staff at Lycoming from 1946 to 1950. He is presently director of admissions at the state university and has been on their staff since 1953.



Dr. T. Sherman Stanford

Other alumni-elected representatives currently on the Board of Directors are Nathan W. Stuart '36, whose term expires in 1968, and Dorothy Patton Knights '36, whose term expires in 1969. Dr. Stanford will succeed Robert W. Griggs '50.

CLASS news

'67 BETTY L. HIPPLE of Trout Run, Pa., who will graduate in June, has been employed by the Montoursville Area School Board in the elementary school for the 1967-68 term in September.

ROBERT L. PELLESCI was employed by the Montoursville Area School Board in the elementary school for the 1967-68 term in June. Bob will graduate in June.

'66 HARRIET E. LAUBEN and JAMES E. BRINK '67 were married February 11 in the Faxon-Kenmar (Pa.) Methodist Church. Best man was Charles W. Ralson of the Lycoming Theatre Department. Ushers included MICHAEL GRINDSTAFF '65 and WILLIAM C. THOMAS '69. The couple will be graduate students at The Pennsylvania State University and live in Bellefonte.

SUSAN E. REESE and STANLEY A. BAKER were married February 4 in St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, Williamsport, Pa. Best man was EDGAR C. RIOZZI. Susan is employed as a secretary at Darling Valve and Manufacturing Company. Stan is employed by the Borough of Wellsboro. They live in Liberty, Pa.

GEORGE E. KLINE is teaching seventh and eighth-grade math at Bridgeton, N. J., Junior High School.



Judith Waring Guinn '65 pins wings on husband Harold W. Guinn '65

LINDA J. CASCIOTTI and DAVID E. CONKLIN were married February 4 in the First Methodist Church, Somerville, N. J. Linda is a student at Chicago Theological Seminary. Dave is serving in the Navy aboard the USS *Eldorado*.

DAVID L. HALL, Navy seaman, was chosen "Honor Man" of his company upon completing recruit training at Great Lakes, Ill. After spending a leave at home he is attending hospital corpsman school at Great Lakes.

A son, Thomas Arthur, was born August 17 to Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR C. TERWILLIGER. Mrs. Terwilliger is the former JANET ANN GEE. They are living in Elmira, N. Y.

DON MILLER was voted "Honor Man" of his company as he completed his basic training at the Naval Station, Great Lakes, Ill. Don voluntarily enlisted for a four-year hitch in the regular Navy.

'65 EDITH L. KIRBY '67 and JOSEPH H. MARKLE were married December 27 in the Picture Rocks, Pa., Baptist Church. Edith graduated from Lycoming College in January. Joe is an English teacher at Marana High School, Marana, Ariz. They are living in Tucson.

RONALD E. DANKS has received his master's degree in social work. He is going into fund work. Ronald's wife, the former CAROLYN J. PARR '66, is teaching sixth grade at the Bingham School for the Rummeneide Public School System. They are living in Camden, N. J.

Dr. JAMES H. HAUG, Montoursville, Pa., has been elected to membership in the Pennsylvania Chiropractic Society. Jim completed his study at Columbia Institute of Chiropractic last year. While in school he achieved the dean's list, the laboratory award for 627 extra hours of special training, and the distinguished service award for his assistance in handling the outpatient clinic and laboratory during the blackout of 1966 and the transport workers' strike. He has been a member of the Naval Reserve for nine years.

Ensign HAROLD W. GUINN had his wings pinned on by his wife, the former JUDITH WARING, upon his designation as a naval aviator after completion of helicopter flight training at HT-8 ALF Ellyson, Pensacola, Fla.

GARY B. WILLIAMS of Media, Pa., was hired by the Montoursville Area School Board to teach general science and chemistry beginning the 1967-68 term in September. For the past two years he taught at the Brookhaven Junior High School.

Linda Jo-Anne Skarzenski and FLOYD H. HUTCHINSON were married on December 3 in the St. Hyacinth Roman Catholic Church, Glen Cove, N. Y. One of the ushers was PATRICK M. GRIFFIN. Linda is employed as a secretary by the National Science Foundation in Washington. Floyd

is employed by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Nancy J. Dietrick and PHILIP M. ANDERS were married March 11. WESLEY M. EVANS was an usher. Nancy, a graduate of Kutztown State College, is an elementary teacher in the Norristown School District. Phil is employed by the Conshohocken Federal Savings and Loan Association. They are living in Norristown, Pa.

JACK E. MCCALLUS has been named assistant manager of the Sears Roebuck and Company store at Easton, Pa. He and his wife, Daniel, are living in Easton.

Lt. DAVID F. FULMER graduated from Missile Artillery School at Ft. Sill, Okla. After a period in Ft. Reilly, Kan., he has been serving in Vietnam. His mother, CAROL SHAFFER FULMER '37, lives in Williamsport.

WILLIAM S. KIESER is one of eleven members of the Middler Class at the Dickinson School of Law to be elected to the staff of the *Dickinson Law Review*. Bill is in his second year of law school. He was chosen for his research ability and because an article he wrote was accepted for publication. Bill is in the top 10 per cent of his class.

'64 PAUL K. OLANDT has been hired as salesman in the explosive sales department of Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc. He has been assigned to the eastern region, which covers the Middle Atlantic and New England states. Paul's wife is the former CONNIE B. ZEIGLER '62 and they are living in Chester, Pa.

Theresa M. Maramo and TIMOTHY F. MERKEL were married in St. Agnes Catholic Church, Lock Haven, Pa. Theresa is employed as a French teacher at Jersey Shore High School. Tim is a research chemist employed by Rohon and Haas.

THOMAS A. PATERNOSTRO has recently been appointed administrative assistant at Prattsburg, N. Y., Central School. He will also instruct two general science classes. He had been teaching sixth grade at the school. He, his wife and infant son, Thomas Christopher, live in Prattsburg.

CAROL R. OOT represented Lycoming College at the inauguration of Karl K. Wilson as president of Asbury College, Wilmore, Ky., on March 28.

The setting is palm trees, bamboo huts, and the beautiful Gulf of Siam. The Eckerts have been living in Thailand since last summer. When they first arrived in August their home wasn't finished, so for three months CYNTHIA LOONIS ECKERT and her family lived in the Imperial Hotel in Bangkok. While they were residing temporarily at the hotel their son Jimmy observed this first birthday. Their home was built in Pattaya, which is about ninety miles south of Bangkok and a



The former Kathryn O. Grazier '64 and Gregory Giebel '64 are married in Rider Chapel

lovely seaside resort area. Cynthia mentioned that one of the luxuries of the Orient is the abundance of household help. She started out with one maid to assist with the housework and has now added a second maid and a gardener. A former choir member, she inquired whether the choir would like to have her set up any concerts in that part of the world. (She did arrange one in their church at Chelsea, Mich., while Jim was completing his master's degree in civil engineering at the University of Michigan.) Cynthia thought she might be able to "pull some strings" at one of the local Buddhist wats (temples). After eight months the Eckerts find themselves very fond of life in Thailand. With some of her free time Cynthia is tutoring two American children in her home five days a week. She is employing the Calvert system. Jim is enjoying his work as assistant resident officer in charge of construction for a new harbor at Sattahip.

KATHRYN O. GRAZIER and GREGORY GIEBEL were married December 26 in the Rider College Chapel, Trenton, N. J. Kathryn received her master's degree last August from the University of Pittsburgh. She is teaching in the elementary schools in Trenton, N. J. Greg is an instructor in

marketing at Rider College. They are living in Trenton.

D. STEPHEN MARTZ has been named assistant trust officer of the Hollidaysburg, Pa., Trust Company. He joined the staff of this company in June, 1964, and worked in various departments of the bank during a one-year training program before becoming associated with the trust department. Steve and his wife, Sandra, live in Duncansville, Pa.

DOROTHY F. FISHER and John A. Lloyd Williams were married February 4. John has a master's degree from Cambridge University in England and he will receive his B.D. degree from Richmond College, University of London, in June, 1967. Dorothy and John plan to return to America for three weeks in July. Upon their return to England they will leave for Italy for a three-month course in Italian at the University at Perugia. They will then go to Rome, where John has been appointed to the English-language Methodist Church for a term of four years.

'63

CAROLYN MYERS REYES represented her alma mater at the inauguration of James A. Colston as president of Bronx Community

College, Bronx, N. Y., on April 23.

ROBERT C. LITTLE represented Lycoming College at the inauguration of Peter A. Herbert as president of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., on May 3.

ROBERT J. SARNO has passed his Pennsylvania bar examination. Last October he passed the bar examination in Virginia. Bob is associated with the Williamsport firm of Furst, McCormick, Muir, Lynn and Reeder. He and his wife, the former SYLVIA M. STARR, live in Jersey Shore, Pa.

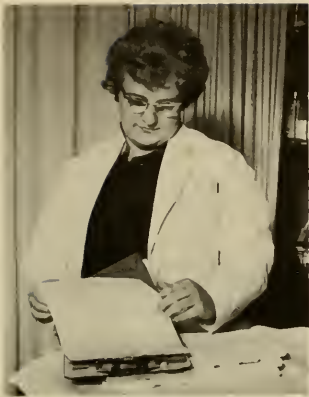
We received a nice letter from SANDRA PORTER MALLEY telling us she was married April 16, 1966, to Thomas Malley. Tom is an electrical draftsman and designer for a Boston engineering firm. Sandra has been working at Harvard University School of Public Health as a biochemistry research assistant. She is a junior author of an article entitled "Effects of Toxic Chemicals on Some Liver Enzymes, Liver Glycogen and Blood Glucose" appearing in the November, 1966, issue of *Biochemical Pharmacology*. Sandra finds research an exciting field which she thoroughly enjoys. She and her husband live in Brookline, Mass.

CAROL HARRIS WALTZ was awarded the master of science degree from Bucknell University. She and her husband, Ronald, live in Williamsport.

A letter from JOANNE ERNEST HOLLCICK '61 advises us of the arrival of a son, Michael Jonathan, September 21.

JOHN H. PERSING has received word that after his graduation from Albany Medical School at Albany, N. Y., on June 3 he will be accepted to serve his internship at York, Pa., General Hospital. John and his wife, Melodie, have a son and a daughter.

In June, MARY R. SCHWEIKLE will fulfill a dream to become a doctor inspired by working as a secretary in the pathology department at the Williamsport Hospital in 1953. She will receive her medical degree from Indiana University School of Medicine in Indianapolis. In July of 1955 she enrolled in the pre-medical curriculum at Lycoming College. Mary worked part-time at the Grit Publishing Company and also at Williamsport Hospital at night as the admissions clerk. In 1957 she became ill and was unable to finish the semester because of the time missed and medical expenses incurred. "I began to work full-time at Grit again and also revived my musical activities," Mary related. (She has played the organ in practically every church in this area.) "Then in 1960 I taught second grade at St. Boniface Parochial Grade School." Well-meaning friends convinced Mary that she was too "old" to continue in medicine, so in 1961 she went to the University of Michigan to study music. But her dream drove her back to Lycoming where she completed her undergraduate work in 1963. The day after graduation she headed for Indiana to begin medical school. Prospective women



Mary R. Schweikle '63

physicians often must take doses of massive needling from male classmates, but Mary has found her masculine colleagues considerate and helpful. As one of twelve women in a class of 215, she has proved that women aren't too soft for medicine, or too concerned with their private lives. The next step in Mary's career is a year of internship. Mary can now look back on the years of hard work from a summit few women could scale, with the knowledge and satisfaction that she met the challenge head-on and conquered it.

'62 A son, Randolph Joel, was born November 5 to Mr. and Mrs. STEPHEN G. OLIPHANT. Mrs. Oliphant is the former Lois E. Robinson '64. The happy family are living in Rockville Center, N. Y.

GEOFFREY R. WOOD was awarded the master of arts degree in English at the 212th Commencement at Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, on January 28. Jeff and his wife, ROSALIE S. WOOD '63, are living at Washington Hall, a men's residence hall where Jeff serves as resident director. He will continue his studies toward the Ph.D. degree and Rosie is progressing toward a master's, also in English.

'61 Captain RICHARD F. WHIPPLE, JR., represented Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base in Missouri at the Air Defense Command (ADC) conference for junior officers at Ent AFB, in Colorado. The three-day meeting included briefings on Air Force programs for officer advancement and career development and provided the young officers—with less than eight years commissioned service—an opportunity to make recommendations concerning related Air Force policies. Richard earned his LL.B. degree in 1964

at Union University's Albany (N. Y.) Law School. He is a member of Lambda Chi Alpha.

STEPHEN G. HARRISON has been employed by the General Foam Corp., Valmont Park, Hazleton, Pa., as personnel manager since 1964. He is also vice-president of the Industrial Management Club of Greater Hazleton.

HARRY D. SOYSTER represented Lycoming College at the inauguration of James E. Doty as president of Baker University, Baldwin City, Kan., on April 22.

CAROL L. HARPER and Donald C. Sedergran were married September 17 in the Bethany Collegiate Presbyterian Church, Havertown, Pa. Carol is secretary to the divisional sales manager for Scott Paper Company in Bala Cynwyd, Pa. Don is a graduate of Temple University and is presently employed by Campbell Soup Company, Camden, N. J., as an accountant. They are living in Upper Darby, Pa.

'60 RONALD E. THOMPSON has been promoted to associate professor of biology at the Williamsport Area Community College. Ron, his wife, Ruth, and two children live in Montoursville.

F. BARRY THOMAS represented Lycoming at the inauguration of Chester T. McNerney as president of Edinboro State College, Edinboro, Pa., on April 22.

ALLEN M. BLACKBURN has begun the practice of dentistry in Emporium, Pa. Allen graduated from the University of Pittsburgh School of Dentistry in 1963. He served two years in the Air Force in Alaska and for the past year has practiced in Watstown.

'59 K. ALAN HIMES represented Lycoming College at the Centenary College for Women's 100th anniversary celebration on May 13.

SHELBY K. COUP and Fred D. McClinck, Jr., were married November 19. Shelby is presently associated with Lynn Hayes women's store. Fred is self-employed. They are living in South Williamsport.

WILLIAM G. PEARSON was named a sectional chairman of the 1967 Williamsport YMCA membership drive. Their goal of one thousand total members was surpassed.

The Handbell Choir of Grace Evangelical United Brethren Church, Lemoyne, Pa., under the direction of DALE V. BOWEN, made a concert tour including the Williamsport area recently. Dale is now director of Christian education at the Lemoyne Church. The choir comprises ten members of junior and senior high school ages and uses a thirty-seven-note set of American-made handbells. Dale's wife is the former MARY S. HOFFMAN '60.

LYLE L. PERRY, assistant executive director of the Heart Association of Southeastern Pennsylvania, received the "Four Chaplains Legion of Honor Membership," at a recent ceremony held at the famed Chapel of the Four Chaplains on the Temple University campus. The award is given in recognition of outstanding service to people regardless of race or faith. It states in part, "This award symbolizes for all Americans and for all time the Unity of this Nation, founded upon the Fatherhood of One God." Perry, who lives in Abington, Pa. is presently chairman of the Health Education Committee of the Pennsylvania Public Health Service and is a member of its Executive Committee.

GEORGE D. GOLDEN has been employed by the First National Bank, Williamsport, as assistant trust officer. He served two years with the Army Engineers. He has previously worked in the state government, for a printing firm, and as a certified public accountant. George is treasurer of the Loyalsock Volunteer Fire Company and a member of the Loyalsock Lions. George, his wife, and their two daughters live in Williamsport.

WILLIAM E. BERKHEISER, JR., has been appointed guidance counselor of the Williamsport Area Community College. Bill was a caseworker at the Selingsgrove State School and Hospital and a counselor for the Pennsylvania Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation. Bill, his wife, Joanne, and two children live in Williamsport.

A sister for Stacey Lynn was born March 21 to Mr. and Mrs. Barr S. Morris. Her name is Dorothy Sue and her mother is the former MARCIE MCCOMAS. The happy family live in Diamond Point, N. Y.

'58 A future Lycoming Warrior, Matthew Clair, was born February 13 to Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM W. PROBST. The mother is the former REBECCA J. WALTZ. They are living in Montoursville, Pa.

A roommate for Matthew Clair Probst was born January 31. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT V. HAAS. Bob is loan teller at the First National Bank of Montoursville, Pa.

RICHARD R. CRAMER is now a practicing orthodontist in Hershey, Pa.

RAYMOND D. FRAVEL represented Lycoming College at the inauguration of Sister M. Camillus Scully as president of Mount Mercy College, Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 17.

MELVIN M. MOSKOWITZ is teaching physical education and is head JV football coach at Midwood High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. Melvin earned his master's degree in health education in 1962 from New York University, and is currently working toward a doctorate in physical education. Melvin, his wife, Susan, and their two children live in Brooklyn.

'57 The Rev. JAMES E. TALLMAN, Protestant Chaplain at The Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., spoke recently at a luncheon meeting of the Pleasantville Presbyterian Church. His topic was "Our Boys at Children's Village." He discussed current programs in rehabilitation and possibilities for community involvement. Mr. Tallman has recently been elected secretary-treasurer of the National Chaplains' Association for Youth Rehabilitation.

RONALD L. MILLER has joined Budd Whitehill's football staff as line coach. He recently concluded seven years as a member of the Williamsport High grid coaching staff. Ron has been assistant basketball coach at Lycoming for the past four years.

BARBARA J. SCHICK represented Lycoming College at the inauguration of Douglas R. Sasser, as president of Young Harris College, Young Harris, Ga., April 10.

STUART WEST represented his alma mater at the inauguration of Rolf Alfred Weil as president of Roosevelt University, Chicago, Ill., on April 16.

The Rev. GLENN W. PURSELL, pastor of the Andover, N. J., Methodist Church, has been appointed to a County Committee for the Prevention of Narcotics and Drug Abuse by Sussex County Board of Freeholders. This past winter Glenn served as ship's chaplain aboard the Swedish American liner, the *M. S. Gripsholm*, during a cruise to the Caribbean and the West Indies. His wife, the former ANN DUNN, accompanied him on the voyage.

A son, Kenneth Raymond, was born March 21 to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Combs. The mother is the former AGNES CRUICKSHANK. The happy family, which also includes two daughters, Margaret, six, and Heather, four, live in Cherry Hill, N. J.

'56 RICHARD R. SHEAFFER is a Republican candidate for mayor in Williamsport. Dick is self-employed as a photographer.

'55 Dr. ROBERT L. MORRIS has been selected to be chairman of a new Department or Center of International Education at Indiana State University of Pennsylvania, where he has been a member of the Department of History faculty since 1962. He also taught at Frostburg State College of Maryland for one year and in the Williamsport public schools for five years. The Department of International Education has been initiated in order to help meet the increasing demand for university graduates trained in the area of foreign service. It will offer a flexible program leading to a bachelor of arts degree; its curricula will be broad enough to prepare the Indiana student for any of a great variety of international service

career opportunities. Robert received his bachelor of arts degree in history and Russian at Lycoming, his master of arts degree in Russian-American relations at Columbia University, and his doctor of philosophy degree in history and political science at West Virginia University. He is a member of Phi Alpha Theta national honorary fraternity and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Robert, his wife Ruth, and their daughter live in Indiana, Pa.

E. WAYNE FREY of Muncy, Pa. is a Democratic candidate for county controller. Wayne has taught at Hughesville High School, Montoursville High School, and Waverly, N. Y., High School. He has coached high school basketball and is an approved high school basketball and football official. He is a member of the Muncy Junior Chamber of Commerce, a former assistant district Scout commissioner, an organizer of the Muncy Area Pool Association, and a former chairman of the Lycoming United Fund for the Muncy area. Wayne is a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club, and Democratic committeeman for Muncy's First Ward. He and his wife, Deonne, have four sons.

'54 The Williamsport Civic Choir recently performed Mozart's one-act opera "Bastien and Bastienne" and Mozart's "Requiem in D Minor." The latter featured DORIS T. HELLER as the soprano soloist. Musicians of the community and Lycoming College participated. Doris and her sister, JEAN T. HELLER '47, live in Williamsport. They are both employed by the Williamsport School District.

A newcomer to the political world, VINCENT J. LETA will seek the Republican nomination for the office of county register and recorder. Vince, a city business man for ten years, is well known in sports circles throughout the Williamsport area. For a time he was employed by the state auditor general's office as an auditor for the bureau of school audits. In sports circles, Vince first gained notice when chosen for honorable mention to the All-State High School Basketball Team. While at Lycoming, he was given honorable mention to the national Little All-American Basketball Team and established an all-time scoring record in 1954, making an average of thirty-two points a game. The same year he also set a season scoring record of 1,880 points, which still stands. In 1957, Vince was a member of the Philadelphia Warriors professional basketball team. He later left the Warriors to travel as a member of the internationally famous Harlem Globetrotters in 1958. During his career on the basketball courts, he was chosen as a member of the United States All-Star Basketball Team sponsored by the United States government. The team, composed of National Basketball Association stars, made

a goodwill tour covering twenty-eight countries and South America. In addition to his interest in basketball, he has also been active in softball circles, both as a player and sponsor. He has sponsored several slow-pitch softball teams in recent years. Vince and his wife, Roberta, have three children.

'53 STANFORD L. DOCK attended the inauguration of Frank N. Philpot as president of Athens College, Athens, Ala., on May 6 as Lycoming College's representative.

ROBERT J. MCKERNAN has been named chairman of the annual pre-season ticket drive of the Williamsport Nine-County Baseball Boosters Inc. (the Mets). Under Bob's leadership, an attempt will be made to raise \$30,000 in pre-season ticket sales for backing for the Mets. Bob is vice-president of the Williamsport Moving Company (Allied Van Lines). He is active in civic affairs and has been associated with numerous fund raising campaigns in the past including the Lycoming United Fund and Lycoming College drives. He is chairman of the convention committee of the Greater Williamsport Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Central Pennsylvania Motor Truck Association, Wheel Club and the Williamsport Real Estate Board. He is a past president of the Greater Williamsport Junior Chamber of Commerce. He and his wife, Patricia, and two children live in Williamsport.

RICHARD T. EISENBEIS, assistant city solicitor, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for district attorney. He graduated from the Washington College of Law at American University, Washington, D. C., in 1957 and was associated with the law firm of Bidelspacher and Bidelspacher until 1964 when he went into private practice. He is a member of the county, state, and national bar associations. He and his wife, the former Josephine Neece, live in Williamsport. They have two sons and two daughters. His son, HOWARD G., is a graduate of Lycoming College, Class of '57.

'51 LEROY G. EDWARDS, JR., a real-estate executive in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., has been elected president of Sun Gate Investment Company in the Florida city. LeRoy is executive vice-president of Anaconda Realty Company, a twenty-one-year-old real-estate-brokerage firm that is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sun Gate Investment. He is a specialist in commercial-real-estate sales and mortgage financing. LeRoy, his wife and three children are living in Fort Lauderdale.

FRANCIS F. CARDUCCI is a candidate for city controller in Williamsport. Director of the State Beauty School for the last twenty-eight years, Francis is president of the Pennsylvania Association of Cos-

metology Schools. He is a member of the executive board of the Pennsylvania Cosmetology Council, and a former executive board member of the National Association of Cosmetology. For the last fifteen years, he has also owned and operated the Central Music Store. Francis is on the executive board of the Lycoming County Democratic Committee. During the recent charter study in Williamsport, he compiled and wrote a comparative study on forms of municipal government.

'50 JANICE SMITH RIGGS has informed us that she is now in the real estate business with her father at the Mt. Lebanon Realty Company in Pittsburgh, Pa. Janice is having a ball keeping house for her husband, Dave, and four children while being in the business world too.

Williamsport's Postmaster MORRIS F. GOOD put considerable personal effort into preserving the truth of the quotation "neither snow, nor rain, nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds." During a recent torrential downpour Morris and his foreman of carriers, Robert Bastress, went out and personally made both box and door-to-door deliveries, finishing after dark by flashlight.

KENNETH R. BRUNGARD has been elected president of the Muncy Public Library Board. Ken and his wife, the former PAULINE PRIBBLE, live in Muncy, Pa.

The Rev. DONALD L. RIFFLE, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Williamsburg, Pa., was guest evangelist at the Bald Eagle Methodist Church recently. Donald entered the Methodist ministry in 1948 and has served the Central Pennsylvania Conference in the Waterville Circuit, Marysville Charge, and the Milesburg Parish. He has assisted in evangelistic missions at thirty-seven meetings in Pennsylvania. Donald is a fourth generation Methodist preacher, and is married to the former Beatrice Rissmiller, daughter of the late Rev. William H. Rissmiller. They have three daughters and a son who live with them in Williamsburg.

Dr. Ralph C. John, president of Simpson College, has announced that Dr. CHARLES E. "NED" PETERSON, JR., dean of the college, Indianola, Iowa, since September 1964, has resigned to accept a faculty appointment in the field of higher education at Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, effective September 1, 1967. Dr. John commented, "Dean Peterson has brought unusual integrity, personally and professionally, to his responsibilities at Simpson. His educational leadership has been of the highest order, and we shall continue to draw upon the academic capital which he has generated for a long time to come. We are grateful for the favor of the three years in which he has been our colleague." Dr. Peterson came to Simpson from the University of Michigan where he was a "Michigan Fellow in

College Administration" under a Carnegie grant at the Center for the Study of Higher Education. From 1960-63 he was a member of the faculty of Smith College, and previously on the faculty of Johns Hopkins University and assistant director of admissions at Dickinson College.

'49 BARBARA M. HAWKINS and William Arthur Frost were married February 11 in The Church of The Good Shepherd, Fayetteville, N. Y. Barbara is a draftsman employed by the New York Telephone Co. Bill is a graduate of Syracuse University College of Business Administration. He is a field representative for Blue Cross-Blue Shield. After a trip to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands they will make their home in Syracuse, N. Y.

R. ANDREW LADY represented his alma mater at the inauguration of Morley J. Mays as president of Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pa., on April 15.

'47 DR. LLOYD DOEBLER, surgeon podiatrist, has opened offices in Rummeneide, N. J. In conjunction with his Rummeneide office, Dr. Doebler practices in Pitman, where

he has practiced for the past ten years. In community life he is a past president and director of the Pitman Rotary Club. He is district chairman of the Fort Mercer District, Boy Scouts of America and is on the Executive Board of the Gloucester-Salem Council. Lloyd, his wife and five children live in Pitman.

'40 Play-A-Game bedspreads are the latest successful creation (an inspiration from her son, Peter) of KAY LEWIS, whose New York City studio has for more than ten years counseled leading textile firms on styling and supervising the creation of their entire lines. This spring one of the firms, Oxford of Boston, will introduce her latest design. The spreads present formats of real games as the center of design interest, and packed with each game spread are appropriate playing pieces and easy-to-follow rules for competition. The initial series includes baseball, football, checkers, and States of the Union, designed to help youngsters to learn state capitals and principal products. "Peter and I are going to derive a great deal of enjoyment in working out new game sequences, all the while, subconsciously at least, looking for better ways to enhance children's play in other areas."



Kay Lewis '40 and son Peter with a Play-a-Game bedspread designed by Kay



Mary Monks Keliher '33 receives the LUF award from Ralph R. Cranmer

JOHN L. BRUCH, JR. was elected a director of the Citizens National Bank of Muncy, Pa., at the annual election meeting of stockholders recently. Jack is a member of the Executive Board of the Alumni Association at Lycoming. His wife is the former SARAH H. BUBB '42. They live in Muncy.

'35 Dr. JOHN W. LONG, JR. represented Lycoming College at the inauguration of Daniel W. Halladay, as president of East Texas State University, Commerce, Tex., on April 17.

'34 MARY G. MOSSER of Williamsport announced she is seeking the Republican nomination for county register and recorder. At the same time she has resigned as vice-chairman of the Lycoming Republican Committee, a post she held for seven years. Mary, who is manager for Coryell Travel Service, formerly was a teller and general ledger clerk at the Bank of Newberry for seventeen years and chief inheritance tax appraiser of the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue for a year. She is currently secretary and a member of the board of directors of the Lycoming United Fund. Mary is a past president of the Junior League of Williamsport, past president of the YWCA, a former finance chairman of the Hemlock Girl Scout Council and past chairman of the Women's Personnel Division of LUF.

'33 Highlighting the eleventh annual dinner of the Lycoming United Fund was the presentation of the LUF award to MARY MONKS KELIHER, the fourth woman to be honored in the twenty-two years of the award. This award is presented annually to an individual whose "loyalty, faithfulness and outstanding leadership has made a major contribution to the welfare of the community." In making the presentation, Ralph R. Cranmer, last year's honoree, spoke of the "quality of endeavor" of Mary's community contributions. A professionally trained librarian, she has contributed of her time and talents to the James V. Brown Library. She helped organize the Friends of the Library, and served as its first president. In 1960, she was appointed to the library's board of directors. Mary instigated the movement for a library at St. Joseph's parochial school, and in the five years of its existence, has been responsible for its direction and enlargement. A director of the former Children's Aid Society, she was instrumental in the planning that led to the agency's transition into the Family and Children's Service. One of the corporators of the latter agency, she has served six years on its board, two as treasurer. Always active in the United Fund, Mary was a member of the board of directors of the predecessor, the Community Chest. She has served LUF as secretary to the board, a member of the executive committee, personnel committee and several planning committees. She was residential division chairman for two years, and a section head in the business division. Mary has served on the board of the Lycoming County Chapter, American Red Cross, and is active with the Divine Providence Auxiliary. In 1966, Mary was named to the Diocesan Commission on Ecumenism and Human Affairs by the Most Reverend J. Carroll McCormick, Catholic bishop of Scranton. Mary is presently president of the board of managers of the Williamsport Home.

'25 Received a note from DOROTHY MOORE COURTNEY telling us her eldest of five boys, James, is teaching in Rockville, Md. Thomas, twenty-one, is in communications in Da Nang while their youngest, Douglas, is in his second year in high school. Dorothy is living in Point Lookout, Scotland P. O., Md.

'24 EDRIE DELONG RENNER has received a sabbatical leave from the Williamsport High School for the 1967-68 term for travel. Now in her fortieth year of teaching she is taking her first leave of absence. Starting at Stroudsburg Junior High School Edrie has principally taught French, Spanish, and English. She has been teaching practical mathematics this year. Her travels will include Alaska, Europe, and

then a visit in Florida. She has been to Europe three times and visited fourteen countries over the past years. Edrie received her B.A. degree from Ohio Wesleyan and the M.A. from Ohio State.

'04 A casual remark by the Rev. BENTON S. SWARTZ, a few weeks before his eighty-fourth birthday sparked a whirlwind campaign among friends to make his wish of "I hope to visit the Holy Land before I'm too old" come true. A resident of the Beechwood Retirement Homes, Amherst, N. Y., Mr. Swartz serves as minister of visitation in the 1600-member Hamburg Methodist Church and preaches when the Rev. Allen G. Skiff, pastor, is absent. It was the members, friends and staff members of the Hamburg Methodist Church who organized the blitz-type campaign to make the Holy Land trip possible. Richard K. Whitehill was in charge. Over \$4000 was contributed in response to letters sent by the committee. They also presented a hand-lettered plaque and a stack of travel folders to Mr. Swartz. Mr. Swartz is a former director of Christian education for the Council of Churches of Buffalo and Erie County. He came to Buffalo in 1922 from Springdale, Conn., as associate pastor of Central Park Methodist Church. He also served in pastorates in Pennsylvania. His last full-time pastorate was in Lancaster Methodist Church. He has fond memories of four years of shipboard life in Asiatic waters "commuting" between Manila and Shanghai. "President Howard Taft had given the YMCA permission to station secretaries with the fleet," he recalls. "However, I wasn't much of a seaman, so I think I'll take a jet plane for my Holy Land trip." We received a letter from Mr. Swartz to advise us that his daughter will accompany him on his trip and at present the date for take-off is May 8. He also advised us that Bishop Ward has appointed him as Chaplain of the Beechwood Retirement Home as of June 1.

DEATHS

1898—COL. WILLIAM A. CANOE died September 5.

1923—WALTER T. CLEMANS at Johnstown, N. Y.

1933—BENJAMIN H. PRESTON died April 21, 1966.

Former Director

JOHN E. PERSON, SR. died March 18, in the Doctor's Convalescent Center at Selinsgrove. He was first elected a member of the board of directors in 1928 and became its treasurer in 1933. He served in that capacity until 1948. In 1957 the honorary degree of doctor of letters was conferred upon him by Lycoming College.

ALUMNI DAY

June 3, 1967



2'S AND 7'S

With one exception the alumni who will be returning to the campus for their class reunions will be those whose class years end in 2's and 7's. The only exception will be the members of the Class of 1966, who will be back for their first reunion.

The weekend will begin Friday with a buffet luncheon and an alumni-faculty golf tournament at the Williamsport Country Club. The luncheon will begin at noon and tee-off time is 1:00-3:00 p. m. A number of faculty and staff have also been invited to participate and perhaps compete with alumni. Here's your chance to challenge your "favorite" prof to a friendly contest. The cost of the golf tournament including buffet luncheon at the Williamsport Country Club is \$6.50.

The Class of 1917 will start their fiftieth reunion a little early. They'll be coming back to the campus Friday afternoon in order to attend a special dinner in Washingtonville that evening. Another group planning to get an early start on the weekend are the choir members who made that memorable tour to England in 1957.

SATURDAY

For the first time alumni registration will be held in North Hall, the women's dormitory located at the southwest corner of Washington Blvd. and College Place. Registration will be from 9:00 a. m. until noon, during which time coffee and doughnuts will be served. Be sure to pick up your name tag at registration since this will be your ticket to be a guest of the College at the noon luncheon. A brief business meet-

ing will be held immediately following the luncheon in the College Dining Room. This meeting will also include the election of officers and the presentation of the fifty-year certificates to the members of the Class of 1917. All classes returning for reunions will be assigned to areas on campus for their meetings starting at 2:00 p. m.

The afternoon schedule will be of interest to all alumni. At 3:00 p. m. a student group will present a half-hour musical program in the Fraternity Lounge. Immediately following this program an alumnus and faculty member of the College, Dr. Clifford O. Smith '59, will give a lecture entitled, "The Nature of Hypnosis." A discussion and refreshment period will follow his presentation.

The alumni banquet will feature the Dean of the College, Dr. Philip R. Marshall, as guest speaker. He will discuss a topic that has been the subject of a great deal of controversy among the faculty and should be of interest to returning alumni. Dean Marshall will address himself to "The Academic Future of Lycoming." His remarks will be directed to the year-round calendar as well as the prospects of offering a master of arts degree. Teachers in the Williamsport area have been keenly interested in the introduction of a graduate program for many years. The alumni banquet will be held in the College Dining Room at 6:00 p. m. Saturday evening. Tickets for the steak dinner are \$3.00 and may be purchased by filling out the coupon on the back cover and returning it to the Alumni Office. Banquet tickets will also be on sale at the registration table Saturday morning and in the Alumni Office Saturday afternoon until 5:00 p. m. The concluding event for Alumni Day is the annual choir concert in Clarke Chapel at 8:30 p. m.



Dean Philip R. Marshall

ACCOMMODATIONS

Lycoming now has sufficient dormitory facilities to make overnight accommodations available for alumni both Friday night and Saturday night. The cost is \$3.00 per person for either Friday night or Saturday night; if you stay both nights the second night is free. Room reservations *must* be made in advance by writing to the Alumni Office. No rooms will be available Sunday night.

All buildings on campus will be open for visiting on Alumni Day. Although a year from completion the Academic Center is already an impressive sight and alone is worth the effort of returning to the campus. Again let us urge you to make a special effort to get back to Alma Mater the first weekend in June.

ALUMNI DAY



JUNE 3, 1967

Mr. David P. Siemsen
495 Duke St.
Northumberland, Pa. 17857

Alumni Office
Lycoming College
Williamsport, Pa. 17701

(Date)

Please send Alumni Banquet ticket(s) @ \$3.00 to:

(Name)

(Address)

Enclosed is my check in the amount of \$
(Make check payable to Lycoming College)

Please reserve a room for guests for

Friday, June 2 (arrival time)

Saturday, June 3 (arrival time)

(Name)

(Class)

(Address)

Please register me for the Alumni-Faculty
Golf Tournament Friday afternoon.

(Registration cost of \$6.50 includes buffet luncheon and all fees.)

(Name)

(Class)

LYCOMING COLLEGE
WILLIAMSPORT, PA. 17701
RETURN REQUESTED

